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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JULY 13, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The total receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30 were $385,000,000, while the expenditures foot up $383,000,000.

Mitchell and Corbett have signed articles of agreement for a fight at Chicago upon a date yet to be announced. The purse is for $15,000.

Manchetser's career as a seaport commences with 1894. At any rate, Sir J. Harwood expresses himself confident that the ship canal will be opened in January next.

Clerk Brown, of the commission, says that there are 70 railroad and 15 steamship lines in the State. There will probably not be much increase in railroad assessments this year.

The oldest newspaper in the world is said to be the British Press, which was first issued in 1662 and has just celebrated its two hundred and seventy-first birth day. Three years later the London Gazette appeared, being published at Oxford on account of the great plague in London.

Four £1,000,000 bank notes have been struck at the Bank of England. Samuel Rogers, the banker poet, possessed one of them, one went to George IV. and is in the Windsor Castle library, and another belongs to N. M. Rothschild, while the fourth remains at the Bank of England, where it may now be seen by visitors.

Secretary Morton says his recent trip to Nebraska convinced him that the Populist party is rapidly disintergrating in the Northwest and that the Democrats of that section will never consent to a fusion with such a party. He thinks that if any party combines with the Populists it will be the Republicans in a few of the Southern States.

Two socialistic papers in Berlin are now demanding the punishment of the Chicago authorities who hanged the anarchists in 1886! This, says, the Asheville Citizen, is a logical sequence of Altgeld's trade against Judge Gray and the jury. Altgeld has done more in one act to revive anarchy and make it respectable in the United States than all the professed anarchists have done in a decade.

According to the official report of the sinking of the British war-ship Victoria by the Camperdown, 336 men and 22 officers went down with the ship. There were saved 336 men and 29 officers. It is said that when Admiral Tryon saw that the sinking of the ship was inevitable, he stood on the bridge, quietly folded his arms, and without making an effort to save himself, went down with his ship.

The Court of Claims rendered a decision at Washington recently in favor of the old corporation of the Bank of Virginia, now represented by W. B Isaacs, W. G. Taylor and John C. Williams, for $16,987 in gold. This was part of $177,721 in gold captured at the end of the war by the Union army on the fall of Richmond, Va. The sum of $146,029 belonged to the Confederate States, and was confiscated, but the amount owned by the bank of Virginia is now by decision of the Court of Claims returned.

In the competitive examination for West Point, to fill the berth of George P. Howell, recently graduated with first honors, held for the Fifth Congressional district, there were ten applicants. After an all-day examination and a careful review of the papers the committee decided in favor of Mr. W. P. Wooten of Lenoir. He is 20 years of age, son of a prominent farmer, Mr. Shade L. Wooten, and a graduate with first honors from the State University at its recent commencement. Mr. E. L. Carr, of Greene county, was chosen as alternate.

Since the acquittal of Lizzie Borden her daily mail has become enormous. On no day has her mail fallen short of 200 letters. Most of the letters are from the members of the Christian Endeavor Society and from members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Marshal Hilliard and Mayor Coughlan are also receiving an unusual amount of mail, most of them being of the meanest and most villifying character. Among the curiosities the marshal has received is a leather medal as a souvenir of his part in the trial.

The following have been appointed cadets to West Point:

From Alabama: T. C. McRees, of Kushla, with E. G. Horton, alternate Mobile; N. R. Chamblis, Jr., of Selma, with J. T. Taylor, alternate, Talladega; A. G. McCants, Tuscaloosa.

From Georgia: E. I. Brown, of Carrollton; G. D. Jerrett, of Tugalo, with J. P. B. Allen, Dahlonega, alternate.

From Mississippi: R. E. Bobo, of Bobo, with D. Stone, alternate, Greenville; J. T. Lawson, of Hickory, with H. J. Ellson, alternate, Meriden.

From South Carolina: L. W. Jordan, of Seneca, with I. M. Mauldin, alternate, Liberty; G. R. Rembest, of Rembest, with J. H. Frazer, alternate, Georgetown.

From Tennessee: J. E. Stevens, of Brentwood.

From Virginia: J. B. Tuggle, of Blackston. Their term begins June 1st, 1894.

The World prints reports by telegraph from nearly 300 of its correspondents in the South and Southwest upon the condition July 5th of the cotton crop in their respective localities. These reports, which cover thoroughly the whole cotton raising section of the United States, makes a very discouraging showing for this year's crop of that staple. It is already certain that the crop has been badly damaged by unfavorable weather during the past six weeks; that it has got a poor start, it being injured by insects and disease and cannot amount to an average yield. More serious still is the prospect that further adverse weather, which may fairly be expected at this season, catching the belated crop in its present condition, will reduce the yield still further. A few sections, as in Florida and Louisiana, seem to be exempted from the fate that has overtaken the cotton territory generally, but they are not extensive enough to make any material difference in the crop as a whole.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Investigation of the Camperdown shows that she suffered serious injury in the collision with the Victoria. ——The Haskell Shaw Printing company, one of the largest in the country have assigned. ——Banks have failed at Worthington, Minn., and at Lumas, Wis. ——The First National bank at Winston, N. C., closed its doors Thursday. ——Two women and a man were burned to death in a Floating Bethel at St. Paul. ——Three negroes have been arrested on the charge of having murdered the Ray girls near Bardwell, Ky. ——Rev. J. T. James, who smashed the whiskey exhibit at the World's Fair escapes all punishment. ——The American Savings bank, of Omaha, suspends. ——A leading State official says the First National bank of Winston will pay dollar for dollar. ——Prince George, of Wales, and Princess May, of Teck, were married in London last week. ——The report that another inspector relieves Col. Paul F. Faison in Indian Territory, brought about by complications between factions there, is untrue. ——Secretary Smith has obtained a respite until August 4th of the nine Indians comdemned to be shot in Indian Territory. ——The Pensacola Chamber of Commerce unanimously favors the repeal of the Sherman act. ——D. A. Covington leaves Washington confident of securing the appointment of assistant district attorney. ——President Cleveland winds up his yachting with an attack which Secretary Lamont says is rheumatism. ——Gladstone announced in the House of Commons the appointment of a commission to inquire into the causes of the depression in agriculture. ——Elmer E. Williams, secretary of the Colorado bureau of information, has been found to have $31,000 of the funds of the suspended Chafee county bank. ——The commercial exchanges of Denver, Col., are trying to organize an opposition throughout the South and West to the repeal of the Sherman act. ——The rioting in Paris assumed a very serious aspect at one time. The students were joined by all the riffraff of the city and most of the disturbances were the work of the latter. One of the students was killed by the police. The authorities had his body sent out of the city secretly to his home in Lyons. The city is full of troops. ——The colored people of Chicago have organized for the purpose of bringing 200,000 negroes from the South to the World's Fair. The first cheap rate excursion will go about August 20th. ——The Findlay county bank, of Garden city, Kans., and the American National bank of Pueblo, Cal., have suspended. ——Anarchists hold the citizens of Seattle in terror by their dynamite explosions. ——The naval dry dock at Port Royal, S. C., has come to grief again. The coffer dam has broken. ——An explosion occurred in an English mine last week. Two hundred dead bodies have been recovered so far. ——There have been 704 deaths from cholera in Southern France since May and during the past four weeks 138 in Marseilles, 13 in Cette and 51 in Toulon, according to the London Lancet. ——A plot to seize the Executive building and overthrow the Government has been discovered in Honolulu and several arrest have been made. ——The sheriff of Brooke county, W. Va., has disappeared. He is short in his accounts $40,000. ——A special from Palestine, Texas, to the Galveston News, says: Cannon ball train No. 1, from Longview on the I. & G. N. road due here at 9 o'clock, was held up and robbed at the nine mile post, two miles this side of Neches. The train was about ten minutes late leaving Neches and at the nine mile post a man, who was secreted on the baggage car, crawled over the tender and commanded Engineer J Anders to stop the train, pointing a pistol at him. When the train stopped three men went to the baggage car, covered Express Messenger Joe Farmer and Baggage Master Strawn with pistols and commanded them to open the safe. The only booty secured was some local express money, not over $500, though a safe, which contained a large amount of money was not touched. Several shots were fired to keep the passengers quiet. A posse has gone out to look for the robbers. ——When the new Reichstag met Friday for the first time for consideration of regular business nearly all the 397 members were in their places, for it was known that the Government would at once introduce the amended Army bill, and general interest was felt as to the concession, if any, that the Government had made on the original bill. Immediately after the opening of the House was concluded Chancellor von Caprivi ascended the tribune and in a long speech introduced the amended measure. He stated that the present form of the bill reported the minimum that the Government would accept in men or money. The Government's demands were the lowest possible consistent with the safety of the empire. The previous bill had been before the Parliament and country for nine months and everybody understood what the Government wanted. It was, therefore, needless to repeat the arguments that had heretofore been advanced in favor of the measure. ——David Cavender, a wealthy farmer, who murdered R. H. Reed, was arrested in a vacant room where he was hiding. He acknowledged his crime, and the coroner's jury found him guilty, implicating James Irwin as an accessory. A dramatic scene ensued when the gray haired father of the victim confronted the slayer of his son. A telephone message says that Irwin was shot and killed by Reed's brother near their home in north Georgia. ——Five entire families were blown away by the cyclone in the neighborhood of Fondas, Ia. The town of Pomeroy was almost devastated by the same storm. Between fifty and one hundred persons were killed and 200 wounded. ——Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says that the tone in business circles has improved; that the prospects are brighter, though the causes of depression still remain; that at most trade centres business is quiet to fair with collections slow and money still tight; that our exports are much below last year and our imports quite large. ——Two negroes criminally assault a white girl near Peoria, Ills. One of them has been captured and it is thought will be lynched. ——The man who murdered the Ray girls at Bardwell, Ky., has been captured. The town was full of men determined to lynch the fiend. The father of the girls has begged to be allowed to apply the torch to the wood that was to burn him. ——Thirty-seven dead bodies have been found at Pomeroy, Iowa. ——Joe Jefferson paid President Cleveland a visit at Gray Gables last week. He says the President is not much sick, only has a slight attack of rheumatism.

HON. WALTER LEAK STEELE.

SKETCHES OF HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER.

The Address Delivered at the University Commencement, June 6th, by Hon. B. T. Bennett.

Our people should recount at stated periods the characteristics and virtues of those who have traced dutiful lives through this rough world with a degree of success which the caprice of fortune has denied to average intelligence.

Walter Leak Steele was born in Richmond county, April 18th, 1823. He entered the preparatory school kept by Rev. Solomon Lea, at Boydton, Virginia, when about fourteen years of age. At school he learned with rare facility the tasks given him to do, and often indulged in many sports or frolics until the hour of recitation was hard by, when, in short order, he accomplished these tasks and won the applause of his comrades. It is hard to make the boyhood of great men look interesting or remarkable. "Behold my infancy is dead and yet I live," wrote Goethe in the autobiography of a child.

He was a member of the freshman class of Randolph Macon College a few months. Later he passed through the freshman class at Wake Forest. Then he attended the school in Wadesboro kept by Rev. John Burke. He joined the freshman class of this University in January, 1840, and in September next following was disciplined by the faculty and kept in suspense until January 1841. When our educational methods attain the most scientific basis, the professors at this University will probably have the assistance of phrenology in dealing with peculiarities of mind and temperament in the youths who train here. Rev. Dr. Mitchell had much to do with the return of young Steele to the University. He graduated here in 1844, taking honors.

The 27th day of June, 1844, he married Harriet A. Crawford, youngest daughter of Thomas Crawford, of Paris, Tenn., and soon after began to read law. He got license to practice law under the act of our Legislature ratified the 15th day of February, 1869. Young men of good birth and social position, with comfortable estates and gifts of mind, were destined for the hustings in the South then, and as early as 1846, after a heated campaign and a hard struggle, Mr. Steele was elected a member of the House of Commons of the General Assembly, and was re-elected in 1848 and 1850.

In 1852 he was elected Senator from Richmond and Robeson counties, and at the ensuing session of the General Assembly, was chosen a trustee of the University. This office he continued to hold except during the period when the University was pillaged by legislative thieves.

He was a member of the House of Commons in 1854, and then introduced the bill incorporating the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company. The original bill provided for a road from Wilmington to Charlotte, but it was amended on motion of Col. John Gray Bynum, so as to go to Rutherfordton. In the Senate this bill was committed to the charge of Thos. S. Ashe, than whom no whiter soul has gone to God in all earth's embassies sent thither.

The bill became a law.

At the first meeting of the stockholders Mr. Steele was elected one of the board of directors and served as such during the war between the government and the Confederate States, and was exempted from military service because of such place or office. He was defeated for the Senate in 1856. This defeat was converted into victory in 1858.

He was the principal secretary of the State Convention in 1861, which passed an ordinance dissolving the union between the State of North Carolina and the other States united with her under the compact of government entitled "the constitution of the United States."

His wife dying in 1863, he married during the next year Miss M. J. Little, of Anson county.

In 1872 he was one of the electors on the Democratic ticket for President and Vice President, and in 1876 he was elected a Representative in Congress from the sixth district by a very large majority. He was re-elected in 1878 and announced his purpose then not to compete for the honor again.

In Congress he was appointed to the committee on agriculture, Revolutionary pensions, the public lands and the electoral count.

He printed in the Congressional Record arguments on the silver question and the tariff, and had a controversy in the House of Representatives in defense of the people of the South against political accusations which needed no backing of truth to insure belief at the hands of the Republican party.

Governor Scales nominated and the Senate confirmed him, without his knowledge, a director of the State prison. He was elected president of Pee Dee Manufacturing Company, after his retirement from Congress, and continued to serve as such until his work was done.

The services rendered the State, this University, the county of Richmond, his neighbors, "the poor crying to God in penury of body and soul," by Walter L. Steele, are not to be measured alone by the offices he held during forty and five years, or the laws he passed or promoted while holding such offices.

These services rest altogether upon unseen foundations. He was eminently gifted in mind, and had by birth as many aptitudes for bread-earning as any man of his generation. A man's success in life depends incomparably more upon his capacity for useful actions than upon his acquirements in knowledge.

There is more in the man than in the education.

Emerson was in the direction of a great truth when he said: "The gate of gifts closes upon a man when he is born."

The malice of fortune dooms a large if not certain proportion of mankind to failure without fault on their part.

We do not undervalue true learning; on the contrary, we appreciate the words and sentiments of Thomas Babington (Lord Macaulay) in his essay on Bacon. He contrasts the communion which the student, scholar and literary man may hold with the great spirits of the dead through their works descended to us and the worrying affairs of current life, and says: "The debt which he owes to these is incalculable; they have guided him to truth; they have filled his mind with noble and graceful images; their friendships are exposed to no danger from the occurrences by which other attachments are weakened or disturbed. Time glides on; fortune is inconstant; tempers are soured, but no such cause can affect the converse which we hold with the highest human intellects. These are the old friends who are never seen with new faces, who are the same in wealth and poverty, in glory and obscurity; with the dead there is no rivalry, in the dead there is no change."

Col. Steele's thoughts ran on economical and social questions, and his arguments before the public were perhaps most cogent on the tariff, though he was a formidable competitor at close quarters on any question.

As Shiel said of his countrymen, the Irish: "He was a dangerous man to run from."

He believed, with the ardor of an intense nature, that all tariff protection was a taxation of the community for the benefit, not of the State, but of the individual dealer, and therefore at variance with sound principles of taxation. The assumption that protected industries made a home market of increased advantage to our agricultural products he regarded as touching the sublimity of impudence, and he insisted that these protected industries, with their compurgators, by a sort of causal irony, entrenched themselves in the home market, and by their peculiar methods put the market price up, or knocked it down at their caprice or interest.

He studied the currency question in all its known aspects while in Congress and learned that in the British Museum were to be seen a succession of coins, many of them silver coins, running back to a remote antiquity; perhaps four hundred years before the birth of the precious Nazarene whose humanity quivered with sympathy for the poor, and whose example has been the unspeakable solace of pain and misfortune these 1800 years.

These coins show a constant companionship, during centuries, between gold and silver at a ratio of 13 or 14 to one.

He saw a persistent and sustained effort to reduce these lessons of experience to ashes and rear upon their ruins a golden calf.

Decided in his nature, intense in his convictions, he uttered his warning, on this subject, at the top of his voice.

With respect to civil service reform which makes the impossible claim of having discovered where executive functions cease to be taken up by mechanical duties, Col. Steele throughout our elections under its extended influence would be reduced to such "neutral tinted motives" as the "mere love of victory in the game of politics," the temptation to trump an opponent's card.

He did not sympathize with pretended government from a partisan view point, while the captains of thousands under such government were selected from the enemy.

An hour after I got the invitation which brings me these inspiring surroundings, I sat at the bedside of a valued friend who had looked steadily into the face of death many days, and I asked him what he considered the strong point in Walter L. Steele's make-up. The answer came quick: "His perfect knowledge of small things."

One of the marks of a fine character is the capacity to make holiday in holiday-time. Mr. Steele understood and appreciated the importance of diversion and amusement as influences in the formation of individual and collective character, and that nothing paid a man so well as taking care of himself. He often borrowed the words of Richard Cowley: "That life was not to be fooled with after it turned above forty."

A devout man, full of holy zeal, expressed to me his estimate of Col. Walter L. Steele as follows: "He was strictly honest, entirely truthful, despising a mean little thing. He was one of the most intelligent men I ever knew and possessed a most accurate and retentive memory. He was a true patriot and statesman free from demagogism."

I knew Mr. Steele as farmer, lawyer, legislator, statesman and president of a cotton mill which had very striking good fortune. In all these callings he attained marked success, and though he was prominent in the councils of North Carolina when I was still robbing birds' nests, I venture the opinion that he would have been a success ful man from cow-driver to admiral of a fleet.

He committed to memory many striking and elevated passages from the Greek, Latin and English languages, and these resources he drew upon as he needed. Aided by his powerful and exquisite memory, his ample opportunities to glean opinions from all quarters, his enormous experience and his incursions into the field of general literature, he attained the rare excellence of being able to speak on any subject at reasonable length and instructively.

There was a sort of natural selection in his mind and memory which at once grasped the beautiful and true with productions of others and bore them away to receive the coloring of his own mind.

These varied intellectual accumulations, administered by a quick and orderly judgment, marked Mr. Steele as the man for an emergency, hence the admirable address delivered by him here when conspiring circumstances defeated the attendance of the orator of the occasion.

He was kind, liberal and generous, but rough, especially at times. I asked him what his roughness meant and he said: "Well, I can only say that I scold the mill hands when they come for money before pay day, but they get all they ask for and sometimes more."

He took great interest in this University and the records kept here by the trustees of this institution with his yearly visits here, and his sayings and doings while here, will stand in perpetual memory of some part of his useful life.

He did not expect our system of free public instruction to cure all social disorders.

While recognizing free common schools as the settled policy of the State, he knew they were not a modern discovery.

His investigation and roading taught him that they obtained in the Roman Empire, and flourished most perhaps coincident with the striking decay of public and private virtue in that empire; that the instruction then administered and communicated in the public schools was relatively on a level with the instruction in public schools of to-day in the countries of continental Europe.

I take the responsibility of saying that the time has come when thoughtful men should hold up their heads and speak patiently, truthfully and with candor respecting these things, recognizing the good done by our public schools, and, in the same breath admonishing the people against unreasonable expectations of good from them. While mindful of the leading thoughts in the address of your accomplished and dilligent president, pronounced recently in a distant State, I do not make requisition upon its stores, as it might be inferred, I sought to put upon him somewhat of my own opinions.

It is too much the fashion nowadays, to call for further tribute from the people who make buckle and tongue meet with difficulty to be expended in making these schools longer and more splendid. No mere intellectual training can ever make good citizens. There must be bodied forth in the mind, heart, soul and character of our youth the elemental virtues. These are the best taught by those who are responsible for their birth; and no temporary idol will take their stead in good ordered governments.

These lines from the only sonnet Benjamin Disraeli wrote draw the portrait of our subject, with close approach to life:

"No gusts of mind,
Fitful and wild, but that continued state
Of ordered impulse mariners await
In some benignant and enriching wind."

On the first day of August, 1891, after much reflection and preparation, Mr. Steele joined the church and on the 16th day of October, the same year he died.

"The house is finished, the hearse is at the door."

Our duty would not be hapily completed did we abandon this upright and virtuous life as the mortal remains descend into their narrow crib to await, "unvexed by dreams," the eternal day.

Tacitus, in the annals of Rome, pays an imperishable tribute to the character of Agricola. In his endeavor to comfort the bereaved family of this stately man, he exhorts them to cherish and imitate the "fashion of his soul."

JEFFERSON DAVIS' MONUMENT.

An Appeal to the People of North Carolina.

The people of the South are preparing to build a monument to Jefferson Davis, and contributions—some of them magnificent—have been made from every Southern State except our own. Do the people of North Carolina intend to stand indifferent while this work is going on? Surely not, if they value their own reputation. It would be painful and humiliating to us to see the splendid monument, which will be erected at Richmond completed without the right on our part to claim the least interest in it. What is to be done must be done soon and I confidently appeal to the people of the State and especially to its noble women, to place themselves in relation to this most honorable undertaking where their record during the war between the States justly entitles them to stand.

As chairman of the committee appointed for the purpose of raising North Carolina's share of the fund, I have endeavored to accomplish it by sending circular letters to various persons named for each Congressional district, only one of whom has so far answered. I therefore, now ask the people generally, and especially the Veterans and Memorial Associations, to take the matter in hand and rescue the State from any possible reproach for a failure to respond to this appeal to their pride and patriotism.

E. D. HALL, Chairman.

Silver—Weights and Values.

The commercial ratio of silver to gold at Monday's price of 77⅛ cents per ounce was 26½ to 1. That is to say, 1 ounce of gold would buy 26½ ounces of silver. In 1891 the average ratio was 20.92 to 1; in 1890, 19.76 to 1; in 1878, 17.94 to 1. The legal ratio is about 16 to 1. making silver worth nominally $1.29 per ounce. At 77⅛ cents per ounce it is worth little over half its nominal value. The silver dollar has in it 371¼ grains of pure silver, worth Monday about 60 cents, and enough alloy to bring its weight up to 412½ grains. A dollar of pure silver worth 100 cents would contain 617 grains of the white metal, or 1 ounce and 138 grains. Add alloy and the weight would be formidable. Yesterday there was a further drop to 73 cents an ounce, at which figure the silver dollar contained about 57 cents' worth of silver, and a dollar's worth of silver would be 650 grains.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Why England Did it.

Wilmington Star.

Mr. Malcomb McColl, a wealthy merchant of Calcutta, India, who is now in Washington, in a conversation with a reporter of the Washington Star gave some of the reasons which influenced the Indian Council to stop the free coinage of silver. This does not mean, he says, the stoppage of free coinage on individual account.

The coinage will go on about as it did under the Bland act in this country. Thus the volume of silver coined will be kept under the control of the Government which will coin or not as circumstances may suggest.

Under the free coinage system, individuals could purchase silver and make large profits on it, because while the price of silver bullion was decreasing they could use the rupee at its fill face value in the payment of laborers, or for wheat, cotton or other Indian products and thus make a profit on it. As long as it had only this effect the British Government didn't mind it much but the British officers in India complained of receiving pay for their services in depreciated rupees. Another reason was that India owes a very large debt to England, the interest on which amounts to $80,000,000 a year. Every week drafts are issued on the Indian Council for a portion of this interest, which drafts were paid in the rupees which were collected in taxes; but the stoppage of free coinage puts a stop to that and England puts a gold valuation of the silver rupee which is the valuation at which the rupee will be received by the British Government, equal to about 32½ cents of our money or about 74 cents to the dollar, a ratio of 1 to 2¼ of gold to silver.

But while Great Britain does this and makes the Indians pay their interest with silver on a gold basis she does not agree to pay the Indians gold or silver on a gold basis but will continue to circulate the rupee and coin it and pay for Indian produce and labor in the depreciated silver rupee.

Silver cannot be demonetized in India, because it is the money practically of the country. One seldom sees gold in circulation there, for if by chance it get into the hands of the people it is immediately hidden where it can be found only by the hider. The disposition which prevails to bury it will always prevent it from becoming a circulating money even if enough of it were sent into the country for circulating purposes, so that silver must continue to be, as it has been, the money of the country and that means the money for 200,000,000 of people. In brief it means that the depreciated rupee is money good enough for the people of India, who have to take it at its face value, but not good enough for the British Government which puts its own valuation upon it and demands silver rupees on this standard of valuation. As a business transaction, without regard to the effect upon India, this was cunning upon the part of Great Britain which receives the Indian rupees at a reduced valuation, gold standard, and pays them out to India at their full face value. There is speculation in this, for at the low price of silver bullion she can make about thirty per cent by the process of coming, while she will receive the rupee only at the price she herself fixes upon it.

There are 200,000,000 of people in British India, among whom silver has always been the standard of value, and these would necessarily suffer from any derangement of that system, for which they are not prepared, and of which there is no likelihood of their being prepared. On the new standard of valuation which the British government puts upon the silver coin which it receives from India it means, if it were carried out in a general way, a loss of about $300,000,000 to the people of India in the debt-paying and purchasing capacity of the only money they have. But as it is not intended to apply to the whole people in their transactions among themselves, but only in their transactions with the British government and British traders, who take their rupees at one of the valuation and pay them back in another, it looks like a grab game instead of a movement for honest money.

Pensive and Expensive.

Many a woman shrinks from consulting a physician about functional derangements and weakness, and prefers to suffer in silence. She is sad and pensive, and her neglect of her ailments will prove expensive. It may cost her her life. One of the most skillful physicians of the day, who has had a vast experience in curing diseases peculiar to women, has prepared a remedy which is of inestimable aid to them. We refer to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive *guarantee* from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

As to the National Air.

Harper's Weekly.

An esteemed correspondent writes to the Weekly to complain, or, rather, to lament, that the United States has no single recognized national air. With three candidates for the place, he finds that we are unable to choose between them, and are consequently the only considerable nation on earth which has not fixed upon a single representative tune. There are "The Star-spangled Banner," "Hail, Columbia," and "America" (not to mention "Yankee Doodle"), all of which are played indiscriminately whenever occasion calls for the national music. Of these three tunes, one, "America," belongs to England, where it has been long known and cherished as "God Save the Queen." That one, at least, is stolen property in the United States, and can never with propriety be claimed as ours. Of the other two airs our correspondent says that both have had official recognition in the navy, the practice having been to play "Hail, Columbia," at morning, and "The Star-spangled Banner" at evening "colors." The new navy regulations, however, order the latter tune to be played on both occasions, so that the navy has one recognized national air at last.

This is an interesting precedent, and the Weekly is glad to note it. It probably comes as near to the choice of a tune by governmental action as we are likely to get. Congress is hardly likely to legislate on the subject of a national air, nor is it probable that the President could be induced to name one by proclamation, but if the Army and Navy departments can agree on a tune, they can enforce their choice upon the army and navy bands, which should go far toward setting the fashion and bringing the matter to settlement.

Once the choice of the tune is settled, it could be taught in the public schools. That would happen naturally in most schools where the pupils are taught to sing at all, and it would be sure to happen in the public schools of this and some other States, where at present a systematic effort is being made to cultivate in the pupils a sentiment for the national flag.

Mr. Gladstone has not forgotten the journalists of the Liberal Party. On the 3rd of June, says Harper's Weekly, which is the official birthday of the Queen, among the honors distributed were two baronetcies and four knighthoods to editors and proprietors of Liberal papers, besides two baronetcies offered and declined. In this the Premier is only following the example of Lord Salisbury, though he goes fully twice as far. If the Conservatives come in at the next election and the same policy is pursued, it will probably become a settled one. We cannot regard it as a sound one. It is, perhaps, not quite so bad as the American habit of giving offices to editors, but it is in the same line. In one case, however, the editor goes out of office in due time, and has a chance to resume such independence as he may be capable of. But once a baronet or a knight, the English editor is fixed, and the title is far more coveted—is, in fact, a much bigger reward for party service than any office within the gift of the President. English journalism has been, in the main, curiously sturdy, fair, and impartial. It will not be made more so by the habit of dangling titles above the editor's desk. We note, however, in justice to Mr. Gladstone, that he has knighted John Tenniel, of Punch. This is a generous and right thing to do—right, because there is no man of greater distinction in his calling, and generous because some of Tenniel's keenest shafts have been aimed at Mr. Gladstone, and have gone to the mark.

Nicaragua's American President.

New York News.

It is not generally known to readers of this generation that a daring Tennessean was once President of the Republic of Nicaragua. William Walker was a young man of education, a student of law and medicine, and afterwards an editor in New Orleans and San Francisco. But he was a born adventurer and a specialist in filibustering.

In his twenty-ninth year he landed an expedition in the California Peninsula, proclaimed the independence of the country and heralded himself as President. The enterprise failed, and he surrendered to the United States authorities. Two years later he suddenly landed in Nicaragua with only sixty-two men. He won two battles, was appointed military commander of the Republic and was afterward elected President. The Nicaraguans soon overthrew Walker's government, and he surrendered to the United States naval authorities. Soon he set out on another expedition, but was overhauled by United States vessels and sent home. Again he tried to conquer Nicaragua, but was defeated, captured and shot.

Not a Miracle, Now.

Until recently Consumption was considered incurable, but now people are beginning to realize that the disease is not incurable. The cure of Consumption is not a miracle, now. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure it, if taken in time and given a fair trial. This world-renowned remedy will not make new lungs, but it will restore diseased ones to a healty state when other means have failed. Thousands gratefully testify to this. It is the most potent tonic, or strength-restorer, alterative, or blood-cleanser, and nutritive, or flesh-builder, known to medical science. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, "Liver Complaint," and Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, it is an unequaled remedy.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

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Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

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Rear Hotel LaFayette,
LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.
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Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

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—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—
Life, Accident and Fire.

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Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

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Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

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Letter and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

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AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

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Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

PLUMBING.
I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.
The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.
I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done. W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 9, 1893—tf

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ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.
"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION
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We have a beautiful line of these Prayer Books in Japanese Seal, French Seal, Persian Calf, Syrian Levant, German Calf and Turkey Morocco.
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YOUNG MAN,
do you wish to secure at comparatively no cost a Business Course, or a Course in Shorthand and Typewriting at one of the best Business Colleges in North Carolina, the Southern Business College of Asheville. If so, the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER offers a scholarship in the above-named Institution to the young man who first secures a club of 25 paid subscribers to the OBSERVER.
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Fayetteville, N. C
6—15—93

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS.
Steamer Murchison,
Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.
Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
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Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 13, 1893.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

What a boon is the Chicago platform, at this crisis, to us of the South!

Platforms are the written law of parties. Constitutions—that is, written constitutions, such as prevail in America—are the written law of nations. A constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, is not intended to increase the strength of the strong. Its purpose is to defend the weakness of the weak. When constitutions are violated, the seeds of anarchy are sown, which, unless checked in their growth, overthrow the State. When party platforms are violated, the seeds of party revolt are sown, with a like effect upon the party.

For the first time in many years, the Democratic party has a platform which is absolutely impregnable and practically unassailable, because founded upon the United States Constitution, the supreme law of our land, and because resting "on all fours" with that immortal instrument. The Democracy won its unprecedented victory upon this platform.

Constitutions are contracts—or, as they say in more exalted phrase, compacts—between the State and the people, or between the subdivisions of the State. They may not be violated with impunity. Party platforms are contracts between the party and those who vote its ticket; and these, also, cannot be violated with impunity.

The Chicago platform—the solemn compact of the Democratic party with the people whose votes it sought—was drawn with uncommon, perhaps unprecedented, care. It declared the policy, and held out the promises, of the Democratic party with respect to the finances. This policy was, in brief: (1.) the repeal of the Sherman silver law; (2) the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, without discrimination against either metal; (3) the dollar unit of both metals to be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or adjusted internationally or maintained by domestic legislation at equal power, at all times, in the markets and in payment of debt; (4) paper currency* (meaning, of course, national paper currency) to be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin as that just provided for in No. 3; (5) the repeal of the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues.

No preference was expressed for any of these propositions as "in the order of mention," or otherwise. They embody the faith of the party as to national finances, and they constitute the promises of the party upon which the party, for the first time since the war, gained the opportunity of affirmative legislation. A portion of the Democratic people think that Nos. 2 and 3 are more important than No. 1. A portion think that No. 5 is the most important of all. Another portion (and this comprises what is generally known as the Wall Street interests) think No. 1 so paramount in importance that if only that be carried out, the rest may take care of themselves.

This last named body of our fellow citizens express their desire in a cry whose screaming notes have terrified the land since news came of England's action in India. This cry is for the "unconditional repeal" of the Sherman law. The demaud for the "unconditional" repeal of that law means that the unity of the Democratic demands at Chicago, as above epitomized by us, be broken. It means that one must stand, though the others fall.

The loyal portion of the Democratic party—its patriotic members who remember that the financial propositions of the Chicago platform were the result, as must always be the case with platforms and especially national platforms, of a compromise between conflicting interests and views—say that the five Chicago financial demands must stand or fall together.

At present, the loyal portion of the Democratic party is the weak side. As such, it appeals to the party law as solemnly laid down at Chicago!

[*We do not understand the platform by any means to give its sanction to the issue of paper money by the Federal government as an act justified by the Constitution. We understand the meaning simply to be that, so long as such paper money continues in existence, it shall be good.]

THE POSITION OF NORTH CAROLINA IN THE EXTRA SESSION.

We have said that a good party platform is a boon, and that the Chicago platform is especially a boon in this crisis. We, in this part of the country, who now have reason to fear the well-coached efforts at encroachment of the money power, fairly hug this once much abused instrument. We cling to it as the storm-driven sailor to his compass, or a dying sinner to his Bible. Well we may. Except for it, and for the votes we may expect to control from the wavering by appealing to it as the sacred party law, we should bite the dust in the coming extra session of Congress. The money power would fetch a twist upon the rural States compared to which the effect of the demonetization of silver in 1873 and the resumption of specie payments in 1879 was but child's play.

There was a time, for a while after the Clinton Convention, when it looked as if we in North Carolina should have neither compass nor bible to cling to, nor chart of rights to appeal to, when the inevitable struggle with the money power should come on in the halls of Congress. As if, when we confronted the "gold-bug" wing of our party at Washington, we should be compelled to admit that we had no rights they were bound to respect, because we had ourselves repudiated the compact we had made with them at Chicago. Fortunately, our North Carolina Democratic representatives have no need to enter the extra session in such impotent plight. They can hold their heads up and boldly say to their colleagues from other States that the Democratic national ticket won in North Carolina upon the straight and unqualified issue of the Chicago platform—the Chicago platform without the crossing of a *t* or the dotting of an *i*. What a splendid and impregnable position this is to hold! With what unblunted directness can they denounce the "gold-bugs" on the one hand, and the Jerry Simpsons on the other, when these disloyalists set impious hands upon our Democratic charter, the now world-famous Chicago platform!

That there may be no doubt about the right of North Carolina to take the stand in the extra session just described, we have to say that we have in our possession official information that the Weaveroid platform upon which the national canvass in this State was launched was officially repudiated, and that the whole canvass in North Carolina, State and national, was run upon the Chicago platform, as from and after the 31st of August, 1892. It is not necessary, at this time, to recount the details of the method by which this desirable state of affairs was brought about, and we trust it will not be. A large portion of the people of North Carolina understand the matter very well, and eventually the people of the whole State will. It is sufficient to say that North Carolina stood officially clean in the Democratic ranks, and that the North Carolina Democracy was restored to communion with the national Democracy, long before election day—viz: on August 31, 1892, as aforesaid—and that therefore North Carolina can stand up to her rights on the floors of Congress next month, without rebuke from any quarter.

THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER.

We observe with great pleasure the remarkable progress of the Charlotte Observer under the management of its able editor, Mr. Caldwell. The Observer has greatly improved of late, its Sunday editions especially being a credit to North Carolina journalism. North Carolinians, who are so good at doing, are the most indifferent people that ever lived as to the telling of the thing done. Mr. Caldwell is carrying on a noble work in arousing our people to a sense of the pride they have reason to feel in the achievements of North Carolinians.

COL. WADDELL'S ADDRESS.

We have received a copy of Col. Waddell's recent address at Trinity on "Socialism in the United States." We shall in the near future publish it, or review it in an extended way. As we have said before, it is a very able paper. A refreshing feature, in this age of superlatives and redundant nonsense, is the simple and therefore exalted English in which it is written.

We quote a few of the concluding paragraphs. Rapidly recounting the effect upon the new Western States of the lavish land grants to their railways, to say nothing of the pension and other paternal laws growing out of the war, Col. Waddell says:

> Thus the people, of the West particularly, were diligently educated in the principles of paternalism, and it became a custom whenever a locality was visited by calamity, to rush to the government as an earthly providence for comfort and relief. The idea that the government was one of limited powers, and that it could not lawfully transcend these limits as defined in the constitution, was scouted as an echo of secession and rebellion; and if the suggestion was made that the plethoric coffers of the Treasury could not stand further drain the answer was that the government made all the money it needed during the war, and ought to make enough to satisfy the wants of the people whenever necessary. Thus the spectre of "fiat" money which, in the agony of the war had been evoked and had served as a minister of relief, re-appeared to serve the purposes of socialism.
>
> States caught the infection and sumptuary laws began to be enacted, which have at last culminated in the noble effort of the Minnesota legislature to abolish crinoline and regulate the dress of Chinamen. Socialistic legislation of all kinds is constantly being proposed in many States of the Union, and, in some of the cities and large industrial centres, tradesunions exercise a despotic control over all branches of business.
>
> In the history of socialism the last element to be reached has always been the agriculturist class, and for reasons which need no elaborate explanation.
>
> The owners and tillers of the soil in every land have been the conservators of good government, but in this country we have lived to see almost the entire farming population of the Western States, and a large proportion of them in the South, under the misleadership of wild theorists and ill-informed but fluent orators, driven into the advocacy of socialism and paternalism of a kind so extravagant that only the earnestness with which it is supported, and the danger to the public welfare which it involves, could save it from ridicule. It is the most remarkable movement of our time, and is the result of what was originally a legitimate and intelligent co-operative movement for the welfare of the agricultural interests of the country, after the failure of several successive crops, and the pressure of exactions by railroad corporations and money lenders. Beginning with a protest against these exactions and a discussion of measures of relief it degenerated, under the influences already referred to, into a political organization with a "platform" of principles which are at war with all recognized social and economic laws, and which, if they could be enforced, would generate chaos. Although this is still the situation in some of the Western States, it can be said to the honor and credit of thousands of the Farmers of the South, that while they abate no jot or title of their complaint against, and denunciation of, the unjust legislation from which they have suffered, they will not permit themselves to be used for the purposes aimed at in this new crusade, for to do so would be to sacrifice upon the altar of fanaticism their patriotism and common sense. They have never embraced the paternalism involved in a high protective tariff, because many understand that it operates to their hurt and all are under the influence of the traditional hostility to it which has always prevailed in the South. It is to be earnestly hoped that many thousands more of them will abandon the other paternal and socialist heresies, to which they have committed themselves in the hope of redressing grievances, which unquestionably exist, but which cannot be redressed by such means.
>
> But whether they shall hereafter abandon these heresies or not, the fact is that socialism in various forms is widespread in the United States, and it behooves the young men who like yourselves are about to assume the rights and duties of citizenship to equip themselves with knowledge of the complex government under which they live, in order that those rights may be more clearly understood and those duties may be faithfully performed. It behooves you to fully know that the safeguards of individual liberty which you inherited from your English ancestors, and which your forefathers were careful to preserve in written constitutions, will inevitably be imperilled if paternalism is encouraged, and that the sort of socialism prevalent in this country, if carried to its logical consequences, means, eventually, anarchy.

* * * * * *

I do not by any means intend to intimate that all the advocates of socialism in this country are either ignorant or vicious.

I might almost say I wish they were, for then their capacity for harm would be limited. There is a socialism of an opposite type to that which I have been discussing—the socialism of greed and cunning, which has not the virtue justly attaching to those who, believing themselves oppressed, would seek redress by such crude and wild schemes as have been projected by them. Associated capital is quite as capable of perpetrating injustice, and more so, than associated labor is of resisting it, and the limits within which the one may lawfully operate ought to be no more difficult to define than those of the other. What the American people think on that subject has received one illustration, at least, in the Anti-Trust law.

* * * * * *

If the ideal of the loftier school of Socialists, as known in England and Germany, could be attained the result would be something very near akin to the Christian Commonwealth, a pure Democracy; but that is a dream, which, if ever realized among men, is ages ahead of us. Our business is with the present, and the socialism of the present in our country is inimical to religion, and tends to the subversion of free institutions.

How is it to met? By the cultivation of a spirit of justice, and moderation, and forbearance, and obedience to law—by keeping government within the limits which our wise forefathers prescribed for it, and by preserving, with unfaltering devotion, that individualism which is the corner-stone of Anglo Saxon liberty. To accomplish this, cowardice must be banished from pulpit, and press, and legislatures and courts. Men must have the courage of their convictions and allow no unworthy motive of expediency to come between them and their duty. That is the curse of our public life to-day and the cause of many of the ills of the body politic. In politics, as in trade, there are those who will "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning," and, knowing the right, will still the wrong pursue in dealing with the interests of the people. May their tribe decrease, and disappear; but it will not until there is universal assent to and a practical enforcement of the maxim that "public office is a public trust to be administered for the benefit of the people."

Among the early Greeks the word "*idiotes*"—an idiot—meant only a private person, as contradistinguished from one holding a public position and participating in the management of public affairs. Public office was regarded by them not only as essential to a man's dignity and importance in the community, but necessary as the means of acquiring knowledge. Hence being out of public position and a mere private citizen, or "idiotes," became synonymous with being an ignorant and uneducated person; and this secondary meaning of the word finally degenerated, when transferred into English, into the meaning now attached to it—namely, a person without any intelligence at all and incapable of learning anything. Judging by the conduct and utterances of some modern public functionaries we are justified in believing that they have adopted the early Greek view of public office, and would apply to all mere private citizens the original word—according to its present meaning. * *

Nothing could be more delightful than this rapier-like thrust at the Barnacles who take the people for fools.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Lieut. Richmond Pearson Davis, of the 2nd artillery, U. S. A., a grandson of the late Chief Justice Pearson, has been detailed by the adjutant general of the army to attend the encampment of the State Guard at Carolina City.

* * *

Our readers will find the address upon the life and character of the late Col. Walter L. Steele, of Rockingham, delivered by Judge R. T. Bennett before the University at its last Commencement, which we print elsewhere, most interesting reading. It is taken from the Charlotte Observer.

* * *

A cable dispatch from London of Tuesday's date gives the following reason for the recent silver legislation in India: In response to inquiries on the subject made in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. G. E. Russell, Parliamentary Secretary of the India Office, stated that the object of the recent silver legislation of the Government of India was not to fix the value of the rupee at sixteen pence or any other amount, but to prevent future fall in the price of rupees. He added that there was not yet a fixed ratio of value between the rupee and the sovereign.

* * *

The facts respecting the failure of Charles Foster, late Secretary of the Treasury, now that they are known, are scandalous in a high degree. The bank controlled by him has liabilities of more than $296,000, and its assets foot up only $70,286. The enormous discrepancy was created mainly by Foster himself, who overdrew his own account to the extent of $136,000 of other people's money and sunk it in his own speculations. The Cincinnati Times-Star, a strong Republican newspaper, is not deterred by Foster's political prominence from likening his act to burglary or forgery, so far as its morality and its results are concerned.

* * *

We are glad to see that our people are recovering from the demoralization caused by the news of England's action towards silver in India. The Raleigh Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday declined to adopt the resolutions sent out by the New York Chamber of Commerce, on the ground that these resolutions call for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver bill. Let the South stand to her guns and insist upon the carrying out of every one of the financial planks of the Chicago platform. We have had a hard fight on that platform, and we in North Carolina don't propose to lose any of the benefits which loyalty to it in its weak days entitles us to now that the strain has come.

* * *

The Wilmington Messenger's Washington correspondent says that the false report about Col. Faison's removal from his position as Indian Inspector was supplied to him by "a distinguished gentleman who has the reputation of having unusual facilities for obtaining correct news from headquarters." We haven't the text by us, but we believe these are the words. Now, who was this "distinguished gentleman" thus engaged in traducing a North Carolinian? Some envious yankee, no doubt, who will some day want the vote of North Carolina for office. The Messenger's excellent correspondent will no donbt see, upon reflection, that the name of the distinguished miscreant should be given to the people of North Carolina, so that they may know where to look for their enemies.

WORK OF THE CYCLONE.

The Never-to-be-Forgotten Night in Iowa.

POMEROY, Iowa, July 7.—Fifty-three dead, 75 fatally injured, and 150 with broken limbs, cuts and bruises more or less severe is what the tornado of last night accomplished in the matter of casualty. The town of Pomeroy is a complete wreck. There is scarcely a house left standing. About fifteen acres of debris constitute now what was yesterday a thriving village.

Last night in Pomeroy is one that will never be forgotten by those who were here. Darkness followed quickly in the wake of the tornado, and those who escaped death and injury were compelled to grope their way among the ruined homes, guided along by the cry of some poor unfortunate who was pinned under the falling timbers. Almost every light of any description whatsoever was destroyed, and the people from Fort Dodge and the surrounding places, who were the first to reach the scene, failed to bring lanterns with them. The search for the victims, therefore, was necessarily slow till morning came.

A CITY LAID DESSOLATE.

It was not till the first streaks of light appeared in the east that the enormity of the disaster dawned upon the people. They looked whore once a city stood, and saw nothing but a timber-strewn prairie. Every residence to the south of the railroad tracks had disappeared, and the spires of seven churches in the place, that only a few hours before shot upward to the skies, were nowhere to be seen. Pomeroy yesterday had a wealth of shade trees, but this morning nothing was to be seen of them save a broken and twisted mass of limbs and roots.

Horses and cattle lay dead in the streets, dead pigs, cats, and dogs and chickens were scattered over the ground.

Pools of human blood mingled with mud at every turn, showing where some victim of the tornado had been tossed after life had been tossed out of him. The air was full of moans and sobs and shrieks, and every other face met on the street was stained with tears.

The scene in the improvised morgue this morning was a ghastly one, billiard tables were turned into slabs, and on these mangled remains of the dead were placed.

On the tables were bodies without heads and bodies without arms; bodies whose legs had been blown away by the cyclone, and bodies with heads that had been crunched beyond recognition by the falling timbers.

BOUNDING LIKE A HUGE BALL.

The tornado came bounding along the prarie like a huge ball. It was of a dark green color and was accompanied by a terrible noise. There are many who saw it when it was far out of town. These gave the alarm and many were prepared for the monster when it reached the village. Most of the people, however, became panic-stricken.

Many people who were near to them made for the two caves in the southeastern part of the town, built especially for just such occasions as this. In one of these caves collected twenty-five people and in another one five. All escaped without a scratch. The tornado struck the town about 6:50 o'clock. It was of but a few minutes' duration, and was followed by a terrific rainstorm, which continued at intervals throughout the night. The path of the storm seems to be about an eighth of a mile in width and twenty miles long.

The fate of the Loghrin family is a sad one. It consisted of mother, father and two children, both girls. Their house was reduced to splinters and all save the mother were killed. The remains of the father were picked up under the broken pieces of his house, but the children were found buried under the ruins of a house one hundred yards away. They were horribly mangled. Mrs. Loghrin also suffered severe injuries being badly hurt about the head and shoulders.

Frankie Banks, a fifteen-year old girl living at Fort Dodge, was found among the ruins. A piece of wood about half the size of an ordinary fence rail was driven right through her body, entering right below the heart and coming out back of the shoulder blade. The splinter was driven several feet in the ground, and it required the united efforts of three men to release the body of the girl from the earth where she was pinned. It was with difficulty that the rail was drawn from the girl's body.

One of the first things that greeted the hundreds of visitors that poured into town this morning was a full-grown rooster without a feather upon him. He looked as if he had been plucked and singed.

There was not even a pin-feather left. He strutted up and down the principal thoroughfares, flapping his naked wings and crowed in a loud voice. He had come out of the cyclone without any clothes, but he was feeling pretty good all the same.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1893.

Speaker Crisp has gone home to get as much rest as possible before the extra session, which public opinion here thinks will run into the regular session which promises to be longer than the usual long session, and those of his friends who are in Washington merely smile to see the antics of the Jerry Simpson party which is so far only sure of one vote, although it may get those of all the populists. The Jerry Simpsonites, or to be exact Jerry Simpson, have hatched up a wonderful scheme for the defeat of Mr. Crisp by a combination of populists, republicans and silver democrats, who are to support Representative Julius C. Burrows of Michigan, for Speaker. Jerry's whole structure is awry. He starts out by assuming that the silver democrats do not wish Mr. Crisp reelected Speaker, an assumption that there are absolutely no facts to support. No Speaker ever presided over the House with more fairness than Mr. Crisp; not once during the last Congress was he even accused of making a decision or ruling tinctured in the slightest degree with prejudice for or against any measure. Therefore it is nonesense to say that anybody is opposed to him on account of a fear that he will be unfair; he doesn't know how to be unfair.

Jerry's next assumption is also wrong. No democrat, whatever his individual opinion on the silver question, would bolt his party caucus to vote for such a radical republican as Burrows during his long Congressional career has shown himself to be, even if Burrows could get the republican caucus nomination, which he cannot do as long as Tom Reed maintains his ascendency over the republican Representatives, and there is nothing to indicate that it has been broken. So the Jerry Simpson party may never grow beyond its originator, as it is by no means certain that the other populists will follow his lead in anything; those who were in the last House didn't do it to any extent.

The re-election of Speaker Crisp is, of course, a certainty, and it is extremely probable that he will enjoy the unusual honor of receiving the nomination by the unanimous vote of the democratic caucus; and there will be no split in the democratic party upon either the speakership or any other matter. The leaders of the party recognize that a wide difference of opinion exists in the party as to what financial legislation is necessary, but they are certain that after a careful and calm discussion of the points of difference a common ground will be reached upon which every democrat can stand, and which will thoroughly restore public confidence and renew the prosperity of the country, now suffering because of republican legislation which the administration must necessarily obey until it is repealed. The vaporings of demagogues of the Jerry Simpson stripe will cut no figure in the next House.

Senator Vorhees has not, as has been repeatedly stated in republican papers, changed his position on the silver question. He favors the repeal of the Sherman law, but that is no change, as he voted against it in the Senate and told the friends of silver who voted for it that they had made a mistake which they would live to regret.

Secretary Gresham says that the administration has at no time officially criticised any act of Minister Blount. That ought to put a stop to the silly lie apparently originated in Hawaii that Minister Blount had been censured because of his prevent ing the arrest of Mr. Nordhoff, the correspondent, by the pinchback government of Hawaii, because of his letters criticising that government and its methods.

Another batch of pensioners have been dropped from the Philadelphia district, making a total of about 500 dropped in that district since the examination of the rolls, was commenced. All of these were pensions granted under the act of 1890, commonly known as the dependent pension bill.

Owing to a change in the contract for printing the Patent Office Gazette, which contains the weekly list of patents granted, the last number was four days late in getting out, and Commissioner Seymour says there may be some delay for several weeks on account of the change.

There is a class of writers for the press that always lose their heads entirely when a prominent person is the least unwell. Notwithstanding all the silly rot that has been printed about Mr. Cleveland's dangerous illness, it can be positively stated that the toothache and a slight attack of rheumatism was as near "dangerous illness" as he has been and further that he is daily attending to his official duties and is in constant communication with Private Secretary Thurber, who remains at the White House.

The use of Tobacco or Opium can be positively cured by Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets. Ask your druggist for them.

OBITUARY.

JOHN OWEN BLUE, fifth child and third son of John and Fannie A. Blue, born June 7th, 1891, died May 15th, 1893.

This was the first break in the family circle of one of our most pleasant and worthy households, the head of which is an Elder in Bethesda Church, Aberdeen, N. C.

Here the last has been first—the last to visit earth, the first to enter heaven.

He is waiting to receive those who went before him on earth, and who are to follow him to heaven Bright and beautiful, healthy and happy, patient and sweet tempered, he seemed fashioned for a life of usefulness on earth, but the Master wished to have him nearer to Himself! Earth weeps but heaven rejoices.

DIED.

BUTLER—Miss OCTAVIA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Butler, died at her home in this place, Monday morning July 3rd. Deceased was 16 years of age and a member of the Baptist Church. Funeral services took place at the house, Rev. T. H. Sutton officiated. We extend our most sincere sympathies to the family, that such a sweet religious life should be turned to bitterness, but, parents, rest assured she has found a resting place in Heaven.

"'Tis the last rose of summer,
Left blooming alone;
All the lovely companions
Are faded and gone;
No flower of her kindred,
No rose bud is nigh,
To reflect back her blushes,
Or give sigh for sigh.

"I'll not leave thee thou lone one,
To pine on the stem;
Since the lovely are sleeping,
Go, sleep thou with them.
Thus kindly I scatter
Thee leaves o'er the bed,
Where thy mates of the garden
Lie scentless and dead.

"So soon may I follow
When friendships decay,
And from love's shining circle,
The gems drop away;
When true hearts lie withered,
And fond ones are flown,
Oh, who would inhabit
This bleak world alone?"

Pimples AND Blotches

ARE EVIDENCE That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is a simple vegetable compound. Is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood.

TRADE MARK

I contracted a severe case of blood poison that unfitted me for business for two years. A few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me.

J. C. JONES, City Marshal, Clinton, Arkansas.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

BIBLE TRUTH.

Rightly Dividing the Word of Truth (2 Tim., 11: 15); Ten Outline Studies of the More Important Divisions of Scripture; The Jew, the Gentile and the Church of God; The Seven Dispensations; The Two Advents; The Two Resurrections; The Five Judgments; Law and Grace; The Believer's Two Natures; The Believers Standing and State; Salvation and Rewards; Believers and Professors, by C. I. Scofield of the Southwestern School of the Bible, Dallas, Texas. A plain and very simple help to the study of the Bible. Cloth, 25c.; Paper Cover, 15c.

Behold He Cometh, by Luther Rees, of Paris Texas, Paper Cover, 10c.; and other Tracts on the Coming of the Lord, by a number of Bible students.

Gospel Tracts for the Unsaved, including the Dying Drummer Boy. Small $1.00 per 100; large 5c each.

A variety of Gospel Tracts at 10, 15, 20 and 30c. per 100.

Many of the Lord's people first learned that Christ died for the ungodly and were saved through Gospel tracts. Orders for the above solicited

W. S. PRIOR,
5—18—93 Fayetteville, N. C.

Oxford Female Seminary,

OXFORD, N. C.

The 43rd Annual Session opens August 30, 1893. All the Comforts of Home with all the Advantages of a First-class School at very Reasonable Rates. Physical Culture prominent. Special facilities for Music and Art. Apply for catalogue

F. P. HOBGOOD,
6—29—93 8t President.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN OPEN LETTER.

DEAR SIR:—If you can effect a saving of 50 per cent. in the cost of your life insurance, get a guaranteed level premium and at same time place it in one of the strongest of the old line companies, will you not consider the matter?

The plan presented here has received the highest indorsement of actuaries and commissioners, as well as professional and business men, in this and other countries. For safety, liberality and cheapness it is unexcelled. If you desire to carry out the true mission of life insurance and get the largest amount of Protection at the least possible cost, and yet avoid the necessity of increasing rates as you grow older, the policy herein explained is what you want.

The rate is guaranteed to age 70, and the reserve is based on the full table of American mortality to said age, the saving from which is applied after 70 towards continuing premiums at the original rate for the rest of life.

The expense charge is limited to $4.00 per annum on each one thousand dollars insured, and it is not as high percentage loading as used by other companies.

The old plan of ordinary life insurance provides a reserve loading to keep the premium level to the age of 96, so that unless the insured attains this age it is impossible to enjoy the full reserve loading. Why pay a high premium on this theoretical idea when the probable and almost possible duration of human life shows that there is no necessity for it? Or why pay the high premium required under any and every form of investment insurance, when you can take the difference between the cost of Pure in-urance and the cost of Investment insurance and compound this difference at a much higher rate of interest than any insurance company can do for you, and in case of death leave your family or estate both the Insurance and the Investment?

The Provident Savings writes all forms of insurance if desired, yet the real object of life insurance is protection, and the wise thing is to get just as much protection as possible for the amount of premium you are able to pay, and to invest your surplus money yourself where you can manage it to suit yourself. Every man should protect his family or estate with a good round sum of life insurance, but there is no reason why any man should pay double the cost necessary to get Protection, and thus take from his own family or estate to add to the wealth of others.

It is simply impossible to devise a better combination of security, equity and moderate cost than is embodied in the policy herein presented, and if you will compare the rates with those charged for other plans, note the strength of the company as shown by the statement below, you will appreciate both the plan and the company.

ILLUSTRATION.

As an illustration of the advantages of the plan explained above the following exhibit is submitted:

The cost of $10,000 in THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS at the age of 40 is only $210.50; the annual premium for $10,000 on the ordinary life plan in the other companies at age 40 is $322.00; the difference therefore is $111.50. This difference compounded for thirty years, or until age 70, shows the following result's:

At 6 per cent. interest,	$ 9,353 70
At 7 per cent. interest,	11,269 30
At 8 per cent. interest,	13,640 92

In case of his death at any time while holding a PROVIDENT SAVINGS' policy the insured would leave to his family or estate not only the $10,000 INSURANCE at a cost of only $210.50 a year, BUT HIS ACCRUED INVESTMENT AS WELL, while under the other plan he would leave only the insurance, receiving nothing for the excess in premium of $111.50 a year. Should any prudent man hesitate in his choice?

J. S. JONES, Man'gr,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 13, 1892.

ASSETS.

Gross Assets December 31, 1892,		$1,287,010 23
LIABILITIES.		
Actuaries 4 per cent. valuation by New York Insurance Departm't,	605,215 00	
Surplus actuaries, 4 per cent.,	681,795 23	
		$1,287,010 23
INCOME, 1892.		
Premiums, interest and rents,		$1,902,222 39
DISBURSEMENTS, 1892.		
Paid policy-holders	$1,181,498 36	
Total expenses and taxes,	464,141 34	1,645,639 70
Excess of income over exp'dit's,		$ 256,582 69

	No.	Amount.
Policies issued in 1892.	6,734	$19,517,516 00
Policies in force Dec 31, 1892,	22,061	76,843,241 00

NOTE.—On basis of American experience 4½ per cent. tables the surplus would be $716,395.25.

The true test of a company's strength is not the AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF ITS BUSINESS, the SIZE of its ASSETS or the MAGNITUDE of its SURPLUS, BUT—it is the RATIO which its ASSETS bears to its LIABILITIES, and which its SURPLUS bears to its LEGAL RESERVE. This correct test shows that the PROVIDENT SAVINGS is by far the strongest of the more important Old-Line companies, having over $200.00 of ASSETS to each $100.00 of LIABILITIES.

J. S. JONES, Manager of N. C. Department.
GEO. H. HAIGHT, Special Agent for North Carolina.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, President.

PAID BEFORE DUE,

The Insurance Upon the Life of Henry X. Dwire.

From Winston Sentinal.

The following letter relating to the insurance upon the life of our recent fellow-townsman, Mr. Dwire, explains itself. It will interest not only those who hold policies in this company, but also those who believe in prudent foresight and who are yet uninsured. We are told that Winston people are insured in this company to the extent of about $300,000. Among the policy-holders are the representative men of the city:

WINSTON, June 13 1893.

J. S. Jones, Manager Provident Savings Insurance Company, Greensboro, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—We hereby acknowledge the receipt of $3,000 in payment of claim under policy No. 35581 on the life of Henry X. Dwire. The claim was paid on June 9th—although not due until July 25th, 1893 The company has thus shown not only its ability but willingness to meet its obligations with commendable liberality and promptness; for although paying it before its due date, it has paid the full face value of the policy.

P. H. HANES,
Guardian of George F. Dwire.
B. F. HANES,
Guardian of Henry R. Dwire and Mamie J. Dwire.

PROMPT PAYMENT

Of the Insurance on the Life of Mr. Dorsett.

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 20, 1893.

J. S. Jones Manager Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, of New York, Greensboro, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—This is to certify that I have this day received by your hand the sum of $2,000 in payment of claim under policy No. 36732 on the life of Geo. W. Dorsett, my father.

My thanks are hereby tendered not only to you but the sterling company you represent. This claim is not due until July 9th, hence the company maintains its high reputation for promptness and liberality. I cannot too highly commend it to such as want perfect security and cheap insurance.

Yours truly,
C. H. DORSETT.
6—29—93 4t

A CROWNING TRIUMPH!

"PERFECTION" FLOUR AT $5.00 A BARREL.

All other Groceries just as nice and low.

FREE CITY DELIVERY.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 22, 1893.

THEY USED POND'S EXTRACT

SEE WHAT THE RESULT WAS:

Pond's Extract absolutely cured me of a very severe case of **PILES.**—H. A. HITCHCOCK, *Detroit, Mich.*

Extra good for any **CATARRH** *of the nose and throat.*—H. BRAIG.

Only thing I have ever seen that takes away the **INFLAMMATION** *and stings from* **INSECT BITES.**—P. H. COOPER, *Fort George, Fla.*

Acts like magic in **OPHTHALMIA.** *I like it so much for* **SORE EYES.**—REV. M. JAMESON.

Best liniment I have ever used for rubbing purposes, **SORENESS, CUTS, STRAINS,** *etc.*—HARRY FREDERICKS.

For **BRUISES** *and* **WOUNDS** *nothing equals it.*—T. P. CONNEFF.

Has cured for me, **HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, ABSCESSES,** *and* **ALL PAIN.**—E. MCCALL.

The only remedy that will control **HEMORRHAGES** *from the lungs.*—GEO. W. WARNER, *Scranton, Pa.*

Excels anything I have ever used for **NEURALGIA,** *bleeding piles and hemorrhages.*—W. H. FAULKNER, M. D.

I know its value in reducing **VARICOSE VEINS.**—A. C. SANFORD.

Take Pond's Extract only. Avoid all Substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH

LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

H. H. H.

STOVES.

We offer the balance of our stock of HEATING STOVES at cost.

Call early while the offer is open.

Mowers and Reapers.

We are the agents for the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machines. These machines have a world-wide reputation. We will gladly furnish circulars and information to parties interested.

You can get anything you need to build a house with from us.

BUY YOUR CLIPPER PLOW CASTINGS FROM US—WE ARE THE AGENTS.

You will thereby secure the genuine castings, warranted to fit.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

3—16—93—tf

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Finished Monuments and Tablets.

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

Photographic Designs.

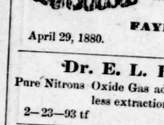
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG.
Dec. 22—tf

Claretice and all the Popular Summer Drinks at KING BROS., Hotel LaFayette Building.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.



DRS. HUNTER,

DENTISTS,

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

To All Who Wear Clothing!

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully,
J. A. BURNS & CO.
3—23—93

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

4—13—93 N. A. SINCLAIR.

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10,

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE,
Assets $137,499,198.99

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over $3,000,000

THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and Acc

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 13, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

$10.00 REWARD.

For nearly a year past a systematic robbery of papers from this office has been going on. As there can be no other object than to sell them to transient readers who have no reason to suspect that they were obtained dishonestly, we appeal to the public to assist us in finding the guilty party or parties. **THIS THE PUBLIC CAN DO BY REPORTING ANY CASE IN WHICH A COPY OF THE OBSERVER IS OFFERED FOR SALE OUTSIDE OF THE OBSERVER OFFICE.**

Copies of the Observer can be had by non-subscribers, or by subscribers in excess of the number regularly subscribed for, **ONLY AT THE OBSERVER OFFICE.**

The above reward ($10.00) will be paid to any one who will furnish information sufficient to convict a person or persons of offering a copy of the Observer for sale, or of selling a copy of the Observer, outside of the Observer office.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE.
JAS. DINWIDDIE—Peace Institute.
ROSE & LEAK—Does Advertising Pay?
FRANK THORNTON & SON—Weekly Specials.
W. W. ROBERTSON—Wesleyan Female Institute.
W. C. MCDUFFIE, JR.—Back on the Old Corner, &c.
A. Q. HOLLADAY—The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

If our correspondent at Manchester who signs himself "Mc" will kindly send his name, his communication will have attention.

Quite an enjoyable german was given at the armory of the F. I. L. I. Co. on Tuesday evening, about ten couples participating.

Wilson Shuts Out Fayetteville.

The game played yesterday at Wilson between Wilson and Fayetteville resulted in Wilson's favor by a score of 3 to 0.

Rev. A. J. McKelway, the able pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this city, is conducting a well attended and interesting religious meeting at the Fair Grounds.

Drowned.

A party of colored boys were bathing in the Cape Fear on Sunday last, when one, Charles Evans, aged 12 years, got beyond his depth and was drowned. The body was soon after recovered.

Cave-In on the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

McKinley's high cut on the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad about three miles from Mt. Airy caved in Tuesday afternoon and the regular freight, the passenger and Mr. Woodroffe's special were all blockaded. We have heard of no injury to any one up to now.

The "Gospel Truth."

"The Jonesboro Journal," says the Wilmington Messenger, "truthfully says: 'Whenever you hear a man say that it does not pay to advertise, just look around and see how much he has ever done for his town. It will not take you very long to see.'"

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Daingerfield.

Our people have been enjoying a visit from Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Daingerfield and their son, Mr. Haigh Daingerfield, formerly of Fayetteville but now residing in Winston. They were very popular in Fayetteville society, and they look now as if they had fared uncommonly well at the world's hands since they left here. Mr. Daingerfield is the successful general agent of an important Richmond financial company.

N. C. College of A. and M.

The growth of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts has been very remarkable. Starting four years ago with one building and five professors present, and with little equipment, it now has six buildings, fifteen professors and teachers, and a complete equipment in many technical lines. It graduated its first class in June, but at once many of these young men stepped into lucrative and responsible positions. Its announcement appears in this issue.

Was it Hidden Treasure?

We are informed that a mysterious black man who was lately in the neighborhood of Hope Mills, has disappeared. When last seen he went into the woods near the village. Parties who followed him after some delay, found a rusty tin coffee pot in a freshly dug hole in the ground. The man had gone, but there was the freshly dug hole and the coffee pot, and the discoverers believe it contained treasure which the mysterious man appropriated. Some who saw him aver that he was not black, but blacked.

A Fine Hotel.

A gentleman from Baltimore said the other day that the Hotel LaFayette in this city is one of the very best hotels he stops at in any of his travels, North or South. We have no doubt of it. Certainly, so far as North Carolina goes, no hotel sets a better table, and only the fashionable mountain resort hotels so good. The "service," too, at the LaFayette—that indescribable thing upon which so much of the guest's comfort depends—is admirable. Altogether, mine host Matthews is to be congratulated upon the eminent success he is meeting with in a vocation which, by common consent, is allowed to be one of the most difficult to conduct meritoriously.

Miss Isabel Bryan is on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Jno. Broadfoot on Haymount.

Fayetteville at Chicago.

We are permitted to make some extracts from a private letter received from Major Prior.

"Our party from Fayetteville," says Maj. Prior, "have all frequently expressed regrets that every one at home could not visit Chicago. Anything you may have read in the papers concerning this exhibit gives but a vague idea. After seeing all you can of it, you still have a very imperfect idea of its immensity.

"Our party spent a few hours most delightfully with —— and her charming family in Richmond.

"Sunday morning, in Chicago, bright and early, the tramp commenced. We all went to Grace Church and heard the Bishop of Africa pour hot shot, shell and canister into the South for the manner in which we have treated the negro. Monday and Tuesday we spent on the Fair Grounds. Tuesday night, at 11 o'clock, I parted with home friends, and by hard work reached my room at 2:30—so great are the distances here. Chicago is simply delightful. I am half a block from Lake Michigan, and sleep under blankets every night. I attended my first lecture yesterday, and am more than pleased. There is quite a large class—nearly all physicians. Strange to say, some of them are from New York. These latter say, in explanation of their coming so far from home, and that home the great metropolis, that this is the best Opthalmic college anywhere—which, of course, I knew before I came here.

"Living here is not as expensive as we have been led to believe from statements in the papers. This [Niagara Hotel, Jackson Street] is an exceedingly nice hotel, and you can say to any one that they can live here nicely for $2.50 per day."

We learn from a gentleman in Chicago that Major Prior can hold his own it talking upon the eye with the best informed of his class, physicians and all.

The First Baptist Church has Secured a Pastor.

The Goldsboro cor. of the Wilmington Messenger of July 11th says:

Rev. J. Hartwell Edwards, pastor of the First Baptist Church in this city tendered his resignation last Sunday, to accept the pastorate at Fayetteville of the Baptist church there. Mr. Edwards has been here a little over two years, and in that time over two hundred have been added to the church.

The North Carolina Baptist of yesterday says:

Rev. J. Hartwell Edwards of Goldsboro has accepted the call to the First Baptist church of Fayetteville, and will take charge of his work August 1st. Bro. Edwards was born at Society Hill, S. C., April 4th 1853 and is therefore forty years old. He took the A. M. degree at Columbia University, Washington, D. C., in 1873 and was elected assistant professor of Latin, Greek and Ancient History in that institution, which position he held for two years, resigning to enter the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and from that institution he took the full degree after a three years course. He was ordained at Society Hill, S. C., May 13th 1877, and has served as pastor at Rock Hill, S. C., and Goldsboro, N. C. He is married and has three small children.

The Goldsboro church which he has resigned has 300 members. It formerly had 400 but the organization of the Second church occasioned some removals. The Fayetteville church will welcome him with opens hands and labor with him in the Master's work.

Fayetteville vs Wilson.

The game on Monday between these two excellent teams was a very close and exciting one, and resulted in a victory for our boys, the score standing 5 and 7. The features of the game was Aldred's catch in centre, and Slocomb F. fielding. The rest of the team played, as usual, well. Wilson has a good club and has won this season 9 out of 10 games. Our boys left yesterday for Wilson on the 9:50 train accompanied by a good crowd. They intend playing Rocky Mount to-day and to-morrow, returning home Friday night. Next week we may expect to see some fine ball games as Florence, Sumter, and perhaps Rocky Mount will play return games in this city. Wilmington comes on the 21st. What a grand feast of ball! The following is the score of Monday's game:

FAYETTEVILLE,	AB	R	IB	SH
Gray, 3rd B.,	5	1	0	0
Jones, P.,	5	1	1	0
Pemberton, H., 2nd B.,	5	1	0	0
Stafford, C.,	*3	2	1	0
Devin, 1st B.,	4	1	1	0
Slocomb, F., L. F.,	4	1	0	0
Slocomb, P., S. S.,	4	0	2	0
Alrich, C. F.,	4	0	1	0
Pemberton, J., R. F.,	4	0	0	0

WILSON,	AB	R	IB	SH
Harriss, C., R. F.,	4	1	1	0
Honeycutt, 1st B.,	4	1	1	0
Dunn, 3rd B.,	4	2	2	0
Luck, C.,	3	1	0	0
Lanier, P.,	4	0	0	0
Sawyer, 2nd B.,	5	0	0	1
Harriss, W., C. F.,	4	0	0	0
Wall, S. S.,	2	0	0	0
Deans, L. F.,	3	0	0	0

Professor Alexander Graham.

Our old friend, Prof. Alexander Graham, a native of Fayetteville, but now, as many of our readers know, at the head of Charlotte's splendid school system, is still winning laurels. Says the Wilmington Messenger:

In about two weeks Prof. Noble and Prof. Alex Graham, superintendent of the Charlotte schools will start out and hold "Institutes" in a half dozen counties where their services have been earnestly solicited. The State Board of Education has selected these two popular, able and progressive educators to hold these "Institutes," and while it is quite an honor to have been so selected, it has been a most fortunate stroke for the State in being able to command their services. Both gentlemen are zealous in the cause of education and their ripe experience as teachers and superintendents makes them a strong team.

Sewerage.

Now that we have the waterworks, we must have a proper system of sewerage. Capt. J. D. McNeill suggests what would seem to be an ideal system: Pipes laid along the creek level (of Cross Creek) from a proper point on the creek near Haymount, to the River. A tunnel of something under ½ of a mile would pierce the bend which leaves the general Eastward flow of the creek, at a point just North and West of the Presbyterian Church, and debouch at the Cool Spring. The rest of the way would be plain sailing. Lateral sewers, of course, would tap the main one at all needed points. Capt. McNeill roughly estimates the cost of such a system at some $25,000.

Messrs. J. D. Williams, Jr. Jr., W. C. McDuffie, Jr., J. B. Underwood, Jr., E. E. Gorham and Archibald Wightman left yesterday morning to attend the base ball games at Wilson and Rocky Mount.

The Novelty Concert.

Those who failed to attend the concert given on last Friday night for the benefit of the F. I. L. I. Co. missed a treat, and those of who *did* attend will long remember the visions of loveliness that greeted us as the curtain went up. The music was excellent, and the recitations very creditable, but the feature of the evening's entertainment was the Mother Goose quadrille conducted by Miss Mamie Haigh and Miss Nellie Morrison, and composed of 12 remarkably clever little boys and girls costumed in the old fashioned Mother Goose style.

We regret that the audience was not larger, and hope that the excellent management will endeavor to give the public another treat in the near future.

Old Age and Childhood. A Memory.

[The following beautiful lines were written by Mr. Henry Edsall, of New York, and, by permission of his friend Dr. E. L. Hunter, they find a place in the OBSERVER. The verses, which possess the afflatus of true poetry, were inspired by Mr. Edsall's recollection of a scene, years ago, in which his eldest daughter, then a child of six, and her maternal grandfather were the "characters in the play."

——Our town readers will recall with unmixed pleasure those delightful Northern people, Mr. and Mrs. Edsall and Mr. and Mrs. Jerome, who have found their pleasure, several winters past, in helping Fayetteville society to enjoy itself—a case in which each party took from the other and yet left that other better off.]

The length'ning shadows on the smooth, green lawn
Foretold the close of day. A noisy thrush
Piped forth his joyous melody of song,
And nought besides disturbed the evening's hush.

The silent summer zephyrs scarcely stirred
Nor leaf nor branch on stately elm and pine,
No sound awoke the stillness, save the bird,
Perched 'mid the branches of the old grapevine.

The tidy porch bespoke a housewife's care,
From its smooth floor, each vagrant leaf was swept,
And there, reclining in an old arm-chair,
A white haired grand-sire nodded as he slept.

The little village journal silent laid,
Limp and unfolded, at his slippered feet,
When from the open door a little maid
Stole softly forth and lisped in accents sweet,

"Oh, here you are, I've hunted everywhere,"
And clambering to his knee, she gently laid
Her soft brown locks against his silvery hair,
And looking up with loving gaze, she said,

"Grandpa, let's sing, e'er yet the daylight goes
And I must say good night. What shall it be?"
Then on the summer air their voices rose,
In that old hymn "Nearer, my God, to Thee."

"Nearer to Thee," her childish alto rings
Out on the stillness, and the old man seeks
Vainly to stifle—as he faintly sings—
The unbidden tears that trickle down his cheeks.

"Nearer, my God, to Thee," the hymn goes on,
Sung by two travellers on life's toilsome way,
His journey almost o'er, hers just begun,
For him, life's eve, for her, its op'ning day.

"Nearer to Thee," now faint and fainter still,
Their blended voices lift the prayerful strain,
"Nearer, my God, to Thee, to Thee," until
The thrush himself takes up the sweet refrain.

"Nearer, my God, to Thee," sang youth and age,
While summer twilight o'er the singers fell,
Ah, may this prayer their willing hearts engage
Nearer to Thee, who doest all things well.

"Nearer, my God, to Thee," be this their song,
Through life and wheresoever on earth they be,
And e'en in Heaven among th' angelic throng,
Keep them, oh Father, keep them near to Thee.

"St. Clair's Day" at Chicago.

Our legal friend, N. A. Sinclair, Esquire, of this city, has received an invitation to attend the reunion of the St. Clair, or Sinclair, family at Chicago this month, and we give a copy of the interesting and suggestive programme below. We do not remember where Col. Waddell's Irishmen come in (were the Sinclairs, by the way, originally Irish, instead of Scotch as they have come to us in Cumberland and Robeson?) but it will be seen that "Ze great Christoforo Colombo" is nowhere in the matter of previousness:

Norseland, 893. America, 1893.

"Truth is the strongest force in Humanity."

SANCTO DE CLARO
Celebration to Honor America's First Discoverers,
THE NORSEMEN.

Bjarue Herjulfson,	893
Leif Erikson,	1000
Thorwald,	1001
Thorstein,	1002
Thorfinn Karlsefne,	1007
Henry St. Clair,	1380

"ST. CLAIR'S DAY,"

at the Hotel Mecca, 34th, State and Dearborn Streets, Chicago, Ill., at 10 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., to celebrate the Discovery of America by our Norse kinsmen, and our direct ancestor, Prince Henry St. Clair.

Subjects discussed: Historical Records, Family Tree, and reading of paper concerning "The Discoverer of 1380, Henry St. Clair."

NINETEENTH JULY—"VIKING'S DAY."
"Norse Discoverers and Their Results."
TWENTIETH JULY—"THOR'S DAY."
"Norse Religion and Laws, and their residuum in America."
TWENTY-FIRST JULY—"FREYJA'S DAY.
"Woman, the Priestess, Old and New."
TWENTY-SECOND JULY—"LOE'S DAY.
Private session.
TWENTY-THIRD JULY—"BALDER'S DAY.
Christ's New Law, "That ye love one another."
TWENTY-FOURTH JULY—BANQUET AND FAREWELLS.

COL. HANNIBAL C. ST. CLAIR, Prest.
GENL. JOHN W. ST. CLAIR, Vice Prest.
NAPOLEON B. SINCLAIR, Treasurer.
MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, Secretary.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Barker, of Raleigh, is in the city.

Mrs. J. S. Dye, of Baltimore, is visiting the city.

Mr. S. J. Solms, we are sorry to learn, is quite ill.

Mrs. Jno. MacRae, of Gulf, is visiting at Mrs. Steele's.

Mr. W. W. Briscoe, of Norfolk, Va., spent a few days in the city this week.

Miss Annie Band, of Chester, Penn., is the guest of Mr. Cotton at Hope Mills.

Miss Mary MacRae, who has been visiting friends in Wilmington, has returned home.

Mr. J. D. Johnson, lately residing at Tolarsville, has moved back to his farm at Alderman.

Miss Monroe, of Raleigh, and Miss Haughton, of Georgia, are visiting at Mrs. Minor's on Arsenal Hill.

Mr. S. H. MacRae, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, made a brief visit in Sampson on Professional business last week.

Messrs. Wilson Anderson, David Woodard, and Paul Branch accompanied the Wilson Base Ball team to the city Tuesday.

Misses Maggie and Alice Pemberton have returned home after an absence of several months on visits to relatives in New York.

Among the guests at the LaFayette the past week we note Messrs. D. S. Alderman, Purcepolis, A. L. Jones, Rennert, and Thos. J. Shaw, Carthage.

Misses Eliza Whitted Williams, and Katie Haigh Underwood are visiting extensively at Manchester and Spout Springs.

Mr. Richard Gwathmey, representing the well known Drug House of Powers and Taylor, Richmond, Va., was among the arrivals at the LaFayette the past week.

Dr. Hodges.

Says the Wilmington Messenger:

"It was mentioned a few days ago that Dr. J. A. Hodges, of this city, had accepted the call to the chair of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Richmond, Va. We understand that the Doctor does not expect to leave Wilmington until October 1st.

"The Messenger has already expressed regret that Dr. Hodges is to leave Wilmington. We feel sure a wide field of usefulness was before him here and the future, to all appearances, was full of promise for one of his ability and acquirements. We hope Dr. Hodges has weighed well this matter of leaving his native State to enrich another Commonwealth by talents so varied and conspicuous as he has displayed during his residence in our midst."

The Raleigh Carolinian says:

"Virginia has again taken from us one of our most gifted young men, in the person of Dr. J. Allison Hodges, of Wilmington. He has accepted a call to the chair of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Richmond. Though it is a gratification to see our gifted young men sought after for high positions by other States, yet the removal of such men as Dr. Hodges is a distinct loss. He has been for four years a member of the State board of health of North Carolina, and is now first vice president of the North Carolina Medical Society. He is assistant surgeon general of the State and associate editor of the North Carolina Medical Journal. We are glad, however, to see it announced that he will not sever his connection with this able publication."

The Chatham Record of July 6th, says:

"Another young North Carolinian has been honored in another State, and another proof is cited on the fact that the rising generation of North Carolinians is the equal of any in scholarship and attainments. Dr. J. A. Hodges, of Wilmington, has been elected professor of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Richmond, Virginia, and has accepted. While pleased at his deserved promotion, we regret that our State should lose so useful and talented a citizen."

Evangelist Fife in Virginia.

Chatham (Va.) Tribune.

No event in the history of Clifton Forge, we think, ever produced so great influences and results as the visit to our town of the "drummer evangelist," the Rev. W. P. Fife. He came here intending to spend ten days. He remained two days beyond the time he intended; and each day only seemed to deepen the feeling and intensify the impression he made upon the hearts of the hundreds who daily flocked to hear his earnest preaching. He held his last service on Thursday night of last week, 15th inst., and the audience in attendance was the largest that had listened to him here. So great was the interest manifested that the meeting did not close until about 11 o'clock. Scores of persons, at the end of the preaching, asked to be prayed for, while many professed conversion. Mr. Fife was inclined to estimate the number of converts during the whole meeting as nearly 300.

On Friday morning he left Clifton Forge. He took the 8:30 train on the R. & A. Road for Chatham. The scene at the depot when he left was a wonderful one. Two or three hundred people were at the railroad station to see him off, to give him a hearty hand shake and to bid him a "God-speed" in the work in which he is so heartily engaged. While waiting for the arrival of the train to come down from the upper depot the large company in waiting sang "I'll Be There," "Sweet Beulah Land" and "Standing on the Promises of God." This last hymn was sung at the request of the evangelist. Mr. Fife was in a very happy frame of mind when he took his departure. His visit to Clifton Forge will long be remembered by our citizens, and all wish that the good results of it may be long felt.

The additions already made to the churches of our town as the result of the revival number over 100, and other persons will doubtless seek admission and swell the number to two dozen to twice or thrice the above number. Last Sunday there were forty admissions made to the Methodist church, we are informed; thirty-six to the Presbyterian church, twenty-one to the Baptist, sixteen to the Disciples, and we hear that at least fifteen will unite with the Episcopal church. These make 128 in all. Beside these, on Wednesday night, eighteen united with the Presbyterian church, six with the Methodist, ten with the Baptist and one with Disciples—making thirty-five in all, and with those on Sunday a grand total of 163.

Mr. Fife opened a series of meetings at this place on Sunday last, after an absence of two years. The meetings are held in the large Chatham Warehouse, and the crowds that attend each meeting (the Warehouse being packed) give evidence of the popularity of the man, and shows that his work here two years ago has had its effect. His many converts have not only remained steadfast, but have been the means of causing others to seek the path he too plainly points out.

Mr. Fife was always popular here, but his second coming is hailed with pleasure by the entire community and we trust that through his influences many more may be brought on the straight path, and may turn from the error of their way.

What Do You Take

Medicine for? Because you are sick and want to get well, or because you wish to prevent illness. Then remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES all diseases caused by impure blood and debility of the system. It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla DOES, that tells the story of its merit. Be sure to get Hood's, and only Hood's.

Purely vegetable—HOOD'S PILLS—25c.

Ayer's Pills promptly remove the causes of sick and nervous headaches. These Pills speedily correct irregularities of the stomach, liver, and bowels, and are the mildest and most reliable cathartic in use. No one should be without them.

The people quickly recognize merit, and this is the reason the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla are continually increasing. Try it.

Eternal Vigilance

Is the price of health. But with all our precaution there are enemies always lurking about our systems, only waiting a favorable opportunity to assert themselves. Impurities in the blood may be hidden for years or even for generations and suddenly break forth, undermining health and hastening death. For all diseases arising from impure blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is the unequalled and unapproached remedy. It is King of them all, for it conquers disease.

Back on the old corner, and handsomely fitted up, where you are always welcome. W. C. McDUFFIE, Jr., Druggist.

"Be sure you get Ayer's" is an important caution to all in search of a thoroughly-reliable blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla being the one on which there can be no manner of doubt. It has stood the test of nearly half a century, and has long been considered the standard.

You are cordially invited to stop at McDuffie's Drug Store while in town.

For Prickly heat, Insect bites, Chafing, Sunburns, &c. nothing is so beneficial as Pond's Extract. When you reach home worn out with overwork or oppressed by the heat, bathe the face and hands or whole person, with Pond's Extract and water. Nothing is so refreshing and invigorating. *Beware of imitations.*

McDuffie's Drug Store is the place to buy Drugs, Toilet Articles, &c., for the least money.

Messrs. King Bros. have secured the agency for the Japanese Pile Cure; a most wonderful discovery for the Cure of Piles of every kind, which they will sell with a written guarantee to refund the money if it does not cure. It is said to be a specific for that terrible and dangerous disease. Get a free sample and try it.

Go to McDuffie's New Soda Fountain for all the latest drinks.

All diseases of the skin cured, and lost complexion restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap. Sold at King Bros.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you can get the nicest Cigar in the town. Try his Brevito.

Japanese Liver Pellets are small, but great in their effects; no griping; 50 doses 25 cts. Sold at King Bros.

McDuffie has the finest Prescription Department in the State, and is well equipped to serve the public.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil kills all pains whether internal or external. Sold at King Bros.

Liberal Way of Advertising.

Make as many small English words as possible from letters contained in C—E—L E—R—Y P I—L—L—S, without using a letter in any one word more times than it appears in "Celery Pills." To the person sending largest list will be given a beautiful matched pair of Cream White Ponies, Gold Mounted Harness and Phaeton; a trip to the World's Fair and return for second largest list received; a Fine Upright Piano for third; a Pneumatic Bicycle for fourth; fine Gold Watch for fifth; pair Diamond Ear-rings for sixth; Parlor Organ for seventh; elegant Harp for eighth; Black Silk Dress Pattern for ninth; Music Box, Drum and Bells for tenth largest list; also 100 other valuable prizes for first 100 persons sending a list of not less than 50 words made from letters contained in "Celery Pills." Ra'ze's "Celery Pills" are what you require if troubled with nervousness, insomnia, loss of appetite, weakness, dyspepsia, stomach trouble, headache, indigestion, etc. Send thirteen 2-cent stamps with list of words and try for one of our handsome prizes and receive FREE a sample package, with full particularrr and list of those in your State who have won prizes to introduce this great nerve and stomach remedy, all delivered in U. S. free. Enclose thirteen U. S. 2c. stamps with list of words promptly to RUDGE CELERY PILL CO., MONTREAL, QUE., and you are sure of a first-class prize for your tronble.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

All For c.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle. Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Mr. Jacob Wurts

Made a New Man

"I have been made a new man by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had pains in my back, felt languid and did not have any appetite. I have taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

twelve bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and cannot praise it enough." JACOB WURTS, cor. 15th St. and Portland Av., Louisville, Ky.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills. 25c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frank Thornton & Son.

WEEKLY SPECIALS.

ZIEGLER BROTHERS COLORED OXFORD TIES AT COST.

Ladies Colored Oxfords in Gray, Suede, Tan and Russet to close out at cost.
FRANK THORNTON & SON.

CELEBRATED PEARL SHIRTS at 75c.

We have placed on sale one job lot of Pearl Shirts, which we will sell at 75c.
FRANK THORNTON & SON.

FANCY MADRAS SHIRTS.

We have received another invoice of Fancy Colored Shirts with attached Collars and Cuffs, all sizes, at one dollar each.
FRANK THORNTON & SON.

BLACK LAWNS AND ORGANDIES.

We have just received a very liberal assortment of Fancy and Plain Black Lawns, Stripes, Plaids, etc., which are great values.
FRANK THORNTON & SON.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

Ask to see our new line of Point D'Ireland and Torchon Laces. The line is very complete. We also show a new shipment of Hamburg Edgings, Insertions, Swiss Trimmings, etc.
FRANK THORNTON & SON.

SHORT LENGTHS. REMNANTS.

We have a few short lengths in wool effects which we will close out at greatly reduced prices.
FRANK THORNTON & SON.

GENTLEMEN'S COMFORTABLE UNDERWEAR FOR HOT WEATHER.

In our Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Department is every style and texture of thin underwear, complete line of sizes in every thing at very lowest prices consistent with honest goods.
FRANK THOBNTON & SON.

ALL STRAW HATS AT COST.

We can suit the most fastidious taste in Straw Hats, which we will sell at and below cost to close out.
FRANK THORNTON & SON.
7—13—93

Does Advertising Pay?

IF YOU WILL CALL AT

ROSE & LEAK'S

and buy a pair of those Beautiful Oxford Ties in Black, Maroon and Tan, this advertisement will save you one-fifth of the former price. Call early before the sizes are broken.

Do you need a Trunk? ROSE & LEAK have just received a lot of

Wall Trunks.

This is something new. In opening this Trunk to pull it from the wall is not necessary. To appreciate you must see it.

TARBORO HOSE

for men and children just received at ROSE & LEAK'S. They can sell you a nice regular made

Fast Black Hose for 15 cts.

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED EVERY DAY AND SOLD AT PRICES IN KEEPING WITH THE HARD TIMES.
Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
7—13—93

The Cosmopolitan Magazine

—AND THE—

Fayetteville Observer

Both for $2.50 a Year!

The Great Illustrated Monthlies have in the past sold for $4.00 a year. It was a wonder to printers how The Cosmopolitan, with its yearly 1536 pages of reading matter by the greatest writers of the world, and its 1200 illustrations by clever artists, could be furnished for $3.00 a year. In January last it put in the most perfect magazine printing plant in the world, and now comes what is really a wonder:

The price of the Magazine is cut in half.

Think of it, 128 pages of reading matter, with over 120 illustrations—a volume that would sell in cloth binding at $1.00

FOR ONLY 12½ CENTS.

We will send you THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE, which has the strongest staff of regular contributors of any existing periodical, and the WEEKLY OBSERVER both for only $2.50 a year.
7—13—93

THE NORTH CAROLINA

College of Agriculture & Mechanic Arts

Will begin its Fifth Session September 7th, 1893. This College is now well equipped for its special work, having extensive Wood and Iron Shops, carefully fitted up Drawing-room, Chemical, Botanical and Horticultural Laboratories, Greenhouse and Barn.

The teaching force for the next year consists of fifteen men. The two courses lead to graduation in Agriculture and in Mechanical and Civil Engineering.

Total a year, including Board:
Cost by Students.....$ 93.50
Pay Students.....123.50
For catalogues, apply to
A. Q. HOLLADAY, President,
7—13—93 1 w RALEIGH, N. C.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE

STAUNTON, VA.

Opens Sept. 6th, 1893. Climate and surroundings exceptional. Handsome buildings, being remodeled, thoroughly renovated, repainted inside and outside, and refurnished with new piano, carpets, &c. Steam heat, gas light, bath-rooms on every floor. New Laboratory thoroughly equipped. 22 experienced teachers. Advanced Courses in English, Latin, German, French, &c. Special advantages in Music and Art. 11 boarding pupils from 18 States. Persons desirous of Catalogues of this celebrated old Virginia School address W. W. ROBERTSON, Pres., Staunton, Va.
7—13—93 8w

The Bank of Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 1st, 1893.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent., was declared, payable on and after July 1st, 1893.
J. C. HAIGH,
7—6 93 2t. Cashier.

Church's Improved Alabastine,

FOR USE IN COLD WATER,

FOR PLAIN WALL COATING,

RELIEF WORK AND FRESCOING.

The latest and best material for the purpose.
For sale by
H. R. HORNE.
7—6—93 tf

PEACE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, RALEIGH, N. C.

Advanced, thorough, select. Unsurpassed advantages in all departments. Three M. A. graduates in literary faculty. Musical Director, a full graduate of Leipsic. Assistant a graduate of Berlin Conservatory. Art department unrivalled. Why send out of the State when superior advantages can be obtained here at less cost? For catalogue, address
JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A. (of Univ. of Va.)

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND DEALERS IN—

Fertilizers, Wagons and Carts.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING STOCK OF

Fertilizer and Composting Chemicals.

We will sell our old brands and add some new brands to our list. In addition to

Gibbs & Co.'s High Grade Ammoniated Phosphate Old Dominion Guano, Farmers' Friend Chemicals, Acid Phosphate and German Kanite we have added Lister's Celebrated Blend and Bone Cotton Guano.

If there is any one who has not used our

ALBEMARLE FLOUR,

do not deprive yourself this comfort any longer, there is no flour better, *and is always the same*, and cheap enough. Our "GOLDEN SHEAF" BRAND is not quite so fancy, but is a splendid flour for general use, very nutritious and is reliable. No flour ever run more uniform.

We will receive next week a fresh car load of "OLD HICKORY" WAGONS and CARTS including all sizes and styles. Everybody knows that there is nothing on wheels more reliable than the Old Hickory.
Fayetteville, N. C.

The Metropolitan One Price Racket Store.

The people are fast learning our popular prices, and are pleased with our modern method of doing business—the only true method—namely: Quick sales and short profits, one price to all for the cash down. To those who may think popularity in price inconsistent with quality, we invite inspection. It will not cost you any thing to look, and we are always pleased to show goods. We are receiving goods nearly every day from our mammoth establishment in New York, which enables us to make these offerings that cannot be matched by any house in Fayetteville. But here are our figures—they speak more eloquently than words. Note them carefully. Come and see us and judge for yourselves.

DRESS GOODS.

We call special attention to our line of Colored Satteens. They are superior in textural finish and beauty of design, made to sell for 25c. per yard—our price 19c.; Brocaded Satteens in black satin stripes or raised figures, beautiful finish at 25c.; also solid black Satteen, henrietta or cashmere finish—always seasonable—worth all of 30c. per yard, our price 25c.; other Satteens at 12½.

We quote Wool Challie, solid and figured at 15c.; Silk Finish Foulards at 12, Princess Lawn at 10, Satin Stripe Figured Lawn at 12; Light Blue Mulls at 16 and 20c.

Just received a beautiful line of Black Organdies at 20 and 25; also Satin Stripe Organdies at 23; White Lawn Lace Stripe at 12½; Plain White Victoria Lawn of superior quality at 15c.; Pique at 20.

India Linen at 9, 10, 12½, 15 and 17c.; Dotted Swiss at 25 and 32c.; Cross Bar Muslin at 12, 12½ and 15c.

We are offering a beautiful line of Dress Ginghams, latest styles at 8, worth 10c.; French Chambrays in pink and blue, soft finish, 33 inches, at 15; extra good value, worth fully 20c.

Illuminated Chameleans Brocades 36 inches at 19 and 24; beautiful line Bedford Cords in five different shades at 10c.

The want of space forbids our going through the whole list in detail, but we call your attention to the fact that our numerous departments, namely: Shoes, Hats, Gents' Furnishing, Hosiery, Notions, Linen, Stationery, Millinery and Tinware, are filled with bargains. Just take a look at these figures and bear them in mind the next time you go shopping. Fifty good white Envelopes for 5c.; Note Paper 4c. a quire; Lead Pencils 2, 3, 5 and 10c. a doz.; Needles 1c. a paper; Pins 1c. a paper; best Brass Pins 3c. a paper; good Steel Pens 3c. a doz.; Men's and Boy's Suspenders 10, 15, 20 25, 30 and 40c. a pair; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs at 5, 7, 10, 15 and 25c. Some beautiful Chiffon Handkerchiefs at 20; sold everywhere for 35 and 40c., Linen Towels from 5 to 15c. each; Napkins 35 to 75c. doz.; Crash 5 to 15c. per yard; some extra values in Turkish Bath Towels—very large at 18 and 25c. each; beautiful Tidies at 10 and 15c. each; Curtain Net 10 to 15c. per yard; Scrim 5c. per yard; Buggy Robes at 40c. to $1.25 each; Hosiery at all prices—5 to 50c. per pair. The latest thing in Hats, the "Fedora" or creased top soft fur hat. We have them in black, pearl and tan colors—regular $2 00 goods—our price $1.05, $1.30 and $1.45. You should see these hats to appreciate them at the price quoted. Our figured embroidered puff bosom Shirts are now all the rage, and are going fast at 90c.—a regular $1.25 shirt;

A Gentleman

Who formerly resided in Connecticut, but who now resides in Honolulu, writes: "For 20 years past, my wife and I have used **Ayer's Hair Vigor**, and we attribute to it the dark hair which she and I now have, while hundreds of our acquaintances, ten or a dozen years younger than we, are either gray-headed, white, or bald. When asked how our hair has retained its color and fullness, we reply, 'By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor—nothing else.'"

"In 1868, my affianced was nearly bald, and the hair kept falling out every day. I induced her to use **Ayer's Hair Vigor**, and very soon, it not only checked any further loss of hair, but produced an entirely new growth, which has remained luxuriant and glossy to this day. I can recommend this preparation to all in need of a genuine hair-restorer. It is all that it is claimed to be."—Antonio Alarrun, Bastrop, Tex.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
SPECIALISTS
(Regular Graduates.)

Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help.

Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control for all disorders of men who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has cured others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete **Cure Guaranteed.**

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds **cured** where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly **cured** in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have **cured** cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and medical institutes.

REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best, and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skilful treatment. **FREE consultation** at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men, No. 2 for Women, No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men

Address or call on
DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
22 1-2 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

MAGNETIC NERVINE.

·BEFORE · AFTER·

Is sold with written guarantee to cure **Nervous Prostration, Fits, Dizziness,** Headache and Neuralgia and Wakefulness, caused by excessive use of Opium, Tobacco and Alcohol; Mental Depression, **Softening** of the **Brain,** causing **Misery, Insanity and Death;** Barrenness, Impotency, **Lost Power** in either sex, **Premature Old Age,** Involuntary Losses, caused by over-indulgence, over-exertion of the Brain and **Errors of Youth.** It gives to Weak Organs their Natural Vigor and doubles the joys of life; cures Lucorrhœa and Female Weakness. A month's treatment, in plain package, by mail, for any address, $1 per box, 6 boxes $5. With every $5 order we give a **Written Guarantee** to cure or refund the money. Circulars free. Guarantee issued only by our exclusive agent.

KING BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

POSITIONS GUARANTEED.

(Guarantee in writing.) Send for catalogue of Draughon's Consolidated Practical Business College, Nashville, Tenn. No vacation. (Mention this paper.)
6—15—93 3m

Virginia College.

For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke, Va.

Opens Sept. 14, 1893. A beautiful and attractive College home. New buildings, among the finest in the South. Modern improvements. New Pianos and furniture. Campus ten acres, magnificent mountain scenery; in Valley of Virginia, famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Advantages in Music and Art unexcelled. For Catalogue address the President.
W. A. HARRIS, D. D., Roanoke, Va.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

I KEEP COOL
inside, outside, and all the way through, by drinking
HIRES' Root Beer
This great Temperance drink; is as healthful as it is pleasant. Try it.
6—29—93 4t

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.
WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,
and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.
ERIE MEDICAL CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Seventeen Year Locust.

N. C. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, RALEIGH N. C., July 1.

The lives of most species of insects are very short, lasting from a few days to a few months. There is one genus, however, which lives seventeen years. This is the Periodical Cicada or 17-year locust, *Cicada Septendecim*. This insect lives in the ground for all but about two weeks of its long life. It issues from the ground only to pair and lay its eggs. A brood of these Cicadas is expected this summer in Moore and Bladen counties and along the R. & G. Railroad from Raleigh to Weldon.

On account of the long interval between broods, few people are familiar with the appearance of this insect and a great deal of alarm is usually created when they do appear. The earliest account we have of the Cicadas was written in 1633. "They are," says the narrator, "about the bigness of bumble bees. They come out of holes in the ground and did eat up every green thing and made such a yelling noise as made the woods ring and really to deafen people."

It is only just to say that the "yelling" is done exclusively by the males who are no doubt celebrating their release from the cold ground into the bright sunshine.

When these insects appear, they usually do so in swarms and settle by preference upon oak trees and next upon apple trees; but where they are very numerous they settle upon fences and all sorts of trees and stumps. Here they cast their larval skin and come forth as winged insects.

In the winged state they live but ten days or so. They do more or less damage by the female puncturing young twigs to place her eggs. The eggs hatch in about six weeks and the young maggot at once drops to the ground into which it burrows and feeds upon the juice of the roots it finds there.

The winged male insects do not feed; the female does if she live above a week. These insects are not dangerous to handle as they do not bite or sting.

Usually it will not pay to attempt to destroy the winged insect, but where it attacks fruit trees, or nursery stock, it may be jarred upon sheets moistened with kerosene as recommended for the plum curculio.

The Station desires information as to localities in which the Cicada may appear this year and solicits specimens and notes as to time of appearance, trees most infested, and damage done and time of disappearance. Address communications to the Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C. *Gerald McCarthy, Entomologist, N. C. Experiment Station.*

Literary Notes.

Harper & Brothers will publish in Harper's Quarterly on July 7, "The Aztec Treasure-House," by Thomas A. Janvier, with numerous illustrations by Frederic Remington. A new paper-covered edition of Mr. W. D. Howell's "The World of Chance," will be issued in the Franklin Square Library on the same day.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire has written for Harper's magazine a short story called "Postes of Telegraphs," dealing with the love of a young French officer for a poor girl, and the obstacles imposed by French customs and prejudices. Mr. Beaurepaire's name is just now conspicious as that of the procureur-general who brought the Panama swindlers to justice. He is known to American readers as "Jules Glouvet," the *nom de plume* under which he wrote "The Woodman," a successful novel published by Harper & Brothers.

The issue of Harper's Young People for July 11 will be called the "Reunion Souvenir Number," as it is a special number issued as a souvenir of the reunion of the Knights and Ladies of the Order of the Round Table, an association of young people with a membership of about a quarter of a million. The reunion is to be held in the New York and Pennsylvania State buildings at the World's Fair in Chicago on July 13, and the souvenir number will consist of thirty-six pages, with contributions from several of the most popular writers for young readers. The principal feature will be a story in five chapters by Maria Louise Pool—"a serial in a lump."

Harper's Weekly for next week will contain a full-page illustration of the celebration of Class Day at Harvard University, a page of bits illustrating Mr. Richard Harding Davis's article on "Cairo as a Show Place," in his series of articles on the "Rulers of the Mediterranean." The number opens with a full-page drawing representing the interior of the Indian building at the Chicago Fair. Another of A. Conan Doyle's famous detective stories, known as the "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," will also appear in this number. The illustrations are by W. H. Hyde. There will be also a page of bright illustrations showing the life at Peekskill State Camp with the Seventh Regiment, views of the Great Ferris Wheel at the Chicago Fair, and of Lieutenant Peary's Arctic steamer Falcon; also a fine group of portraits of Captain Andersen and his *Viking* crew, and the other usual timely features of the Weekly.

The World's Telegraphic reports show:

FIRST—That the wheat crop will be much below the average.

SECOND—That the corn crop will be enormous, and, if weather conditions continue good, will probably be the largest ever raised.

THIRD—That the acreage of oats, barley, rye and similar grains has increased and that the crop will be large.

FOURTH—That the hay crop is everywhere above the average.

FIFTH—That the fruit crop is generally poor and in many cases a total failure.

SIXTH—That the general condition of the agricultural section is excellent, the outlook promising and the farmers cheerful and hopeful.

Thereby Hangs a Tale.

"And so, from hour to hour, we ripe and ripe,
And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot,
And thereby hangs a tale."

And truly, "'tis a tale of woe," of one who had Catarrh in the Head, for many years, and who really had been "rotting," from hour to hour, until Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy came to his notice. He used it at first with slight signs of relief, but he persisted until a permanent cure was effected, and the word was again pleasant to live in. From his awful suffering he was set free by the expenditure of a few dollars in that incomparable remedy.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

To Young Mothers

Makes Child Birth Easy.
Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain,
Endorsed by the Leading Physicians.
Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Does a General Banking Business.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,
Collects Notes and Drafts
Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.
CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.
☞ No deposits received on interest.
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H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

CLYDE'S
New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON
PAWNEE.....Saturday, July 8
CROATAN.....Saturday, July 15

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
CROATAN.....Saturday, July 8
PAWNEE.....Saturday, July 15

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
CROATAN.....Tuesday, July 4
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, July 11

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For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES,
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Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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BOY DIXIE PLOWS,
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WROUGHT IRON PLOWS,
PLOW LINES,
TRACE CHAINS,
BACK BANDS,
CLIVIS IRONS,
SPADES,
FORKS,
HOES,
BUSH HOOKS,

Sash, Doors, Blinds. Lime, Hair, Cement.

GEORGIA RACHET STOCKS,
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STEEL SHAPES—ALL KINDS,
PLOW LINE ROPE,
HAMES,
SINGLE TREES,
PLOW BOLTS,
SHOVELS,
RAKES,
MATTOX,
BRIER HOOKS.

Pumps, Points and Pipe for Drive Wells.
Pumps for Deep Wells and Force Pumps.
Cart, Wagon and Buggy Material a specialty.

HILL'S TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

READ OUR TESTIMONIALS

Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at **$1.00** per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us **$1.00** and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for **HILL'S TABLETS** and take no other.

Manufactured only by

—THE—
OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 & 55 Opera Block
LIMA, OHIO.
PARTICULARS FREE.

A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of Hill's Tablets.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:
DEAR SIR—I have been using your cure for tobacco habits, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for $1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 48.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four month before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,
MRS. HELEN MORRISON.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part. W. L. LUTEGAY.

Address all Orders to
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 and 55 Opera Block. LIMA, OHIO.
RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED
(In writing please mention this paper.)

ARE YOU INSURED?

Just think how tight the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!
As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!
Remember she is always *"First."*
Where can you get better protection?
Secure your property with
B. R. HUSKE, Agent.
12—8—92

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 25th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	6:30 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:40 "
Leave Fayetteville,	9:50 "
Leave Sanford,	11:10 "
Leave Climax,	1:01 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	1.30 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:38 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:26 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	2:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	3:10 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:40 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	5:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	10:35 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:55 "
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	12:25 p. m.
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	12:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:11 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:05 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Climax,	2:43 "
Leave Sanford,	4:38 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	6:00 "
Leave Fayetteville,	6:10 "
Arrive Wilmington,	9:25 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:20 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:28 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:11 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:06 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:20 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	6:15 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	6:41 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:36 "
Leave Maxton,	8:15 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	9:25 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:06 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:32 "
Arrive Madison,	11:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:10 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:15 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:45 "

Connections for Mt. Airy at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line from Charleston and points South at Sanford with the Seaboard Air-Line from Atlanta and intermediate points, at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R. from all points North and South. Close connection at Walnut Cove Junction with the Norfolk & Western R. R to and from Roanoke and points North and West.
Ample time is given passengers for dinner at Walnut Cove.
W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.	No. 53. Daily Ex. Sunday
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 35	9 53	6 00	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	6 20	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	6 20	
Leave Wilson..	2 30	11 30	7 00	2 40
Leave Selma...				3 30
Lv. Fayetteville		1 15		6 00
Arrive Florence	10 40	3 27		9 05

				A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 30			7 00	
Leave Goldboro.	3 20			7 47	
Leave Magnolia.	4 33			8 57	
Ar. Wilmington.	6 15			10 40	
	P. M.			A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence.	5 10	7 30		6 30
Lv. Fayetteville		9 33		9 50
Leave Selma...				11 49
Arrive Wilson..		11 25		12 50

	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30			5 00	
Leave Magnolia	11 10			6 40	
Leave Goldsboro	12 23			7 47	
Arrive Wilson..	1 10			8 34	
		No. 14 Daily.			
	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10		11 30	8 34	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00		12 08	9 15	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35				
Leave Tarboro..	12 54				
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00		12 08	9 15	
Arrive Weldon..	3 08		1 00	10 35	
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M. Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 3:2 P M; arrive Dunbar 9:30 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 5:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

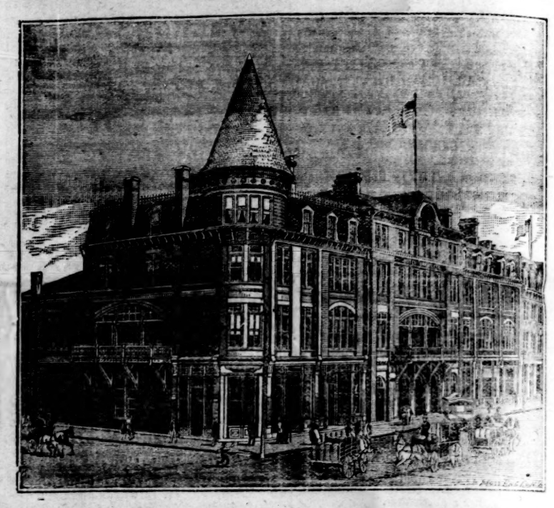
Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11 30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 4:00 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

R. M. NIMOCKS,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Cotton and Naval Store Factor.

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS,
AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES
CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE
6—23, 92—tf



NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE,
Fayetteville, North Carolina.
M. McI. MATTHEWS, - - - MANAGER.
AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
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Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a certain deed of mortgage from Angus Darroch and wife Catharine to Moses Britton, dated March 30th, 1888, the following described tract of land will be sold to the highest bidder at public auction, viz: Beginning at a pine near the road leading from Fayetteville to McNeill's Bridge, on Rockfish, west of Jumping Gully and running S. 22.36 chains to a pine, thence E. 22 36 chains to a stake, thence N. 22.36 chains to a stake, thence direct to the beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, formerly owned by Neill Shaw. For further description, etc., see Book K, No. 3, page 221, Register's office of Cumberland county.
Place of sale: Court House door Fayetteville, N. C.
Time of sale at 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday, July 24th, 1893—Court week.
Terms: Cash.
MOSES BRITTON, Mortgagee.
H. McD. ROBINSON, Attorney.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 15, 1893. tz

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court
Archie Turner against Mary Turner
The defendant above-named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, by said plaintiff against said defendant for the purpose of obtaining an absolute divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between them; and the said defendant will further take notice, that she is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county to be held on the sixth Monday before the first Monday in September, 1893, at the Court House of said County in Fayetteville, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his complaint.
Dated June 10th, 1893.
CHAS. G. CAIN,
6—15—93 6w Clerk of the Superior Court.

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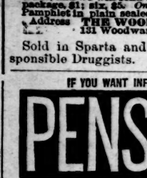

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